

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K.

CINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE,
CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Kashima	10000	16 Dec	16 Dec
Yasukuni	15000	18 Dec	18 Dec
Yasunaka	15000	18 Dec	18 Dec
Yasunaka	15000	18 Dec	18 Dec
Yasunaka	15000	18 Dec	18 Dec
Yasunaka	15000	18 Dec	18 Dec
Yasunaka	15000	18 Dec	18 Dec
Yasunaka	15000	18 Dec	18 Dec
Yasunaka	15000	18 Dec	18 Dec
Yasunaka	15000	18 Dec	18 Dec

Do not carry passengers.
Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.
FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Hakone	10500	10 Dec	10 Dec
Yasunaka	12000	23 Dec	8 Jan
Hakone	10500	7 Jan	24 Jan

FROM ORIENT TO SAN
FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Taiyo	22000	21 Dec	28 Dec
Taiyo	22000	1 Jan	7 Jan
Taiyo	22000	20 Jan	27 Jan

Others are Orient-Seattle South-
American (East and West Coast)
and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through
fares.

Cheapest Round the World Tour
rates and other fares, full partic-
ulars on which are furnished on
application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road,
Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20278 and 22732.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE
TO JAPAN, SINGAPORE,
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Arrive	Departure
Shosha Maru	24th Nov	8th Dec
Honshu Maru	9th Dec	12th Dec
Hankow Maru	12th Dec	21st Dec
Shanghai Maru	18th Dec	30th Dec
Fumetsu Maru	15th Dec	8th Jan

For particulars apply to—
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA,
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan)
Phone Nos. 22130 and 22475
Telegrams: "SHOSHEN".
Box No. 359.

INCOME-TAX
& SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account
Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms
UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
138-407, Kumbhadri Road,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22971.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Fill up your WANTS here on pay-
ment of

Rupee ONE

For First Sixteen Words

and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the
advertiser is required, not
necessarily for publication.
Advertisers who do not wish
their names and addresses
published will be given a Box
number. The words "Apply
Box No. ..." Advertisement
Department, "Bombay Chroni-
cle", to be paid for.
Answers to Advertisements
should be addressed as fol-
lows, Box No. "Bom-
bay Chronicle" Office, Bom-
bay.

Unclaimed replies to adver-
tisements are destroyed after
one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS for
every Town in Central India
for Oldest Indian Life Assur-
ance Society. Liberal terms.
Apply NARAYAN AND CO., 181,
Snehlataganj, Indore.

WANTED—an AUDITOR for
Bhavnagar City Municipal-
ity on pay Rs. 60 2/5 70, apply
to the undersigned before
11-12-30 stating caste, age, ex-
perience, diplomas and testimonials.
If any persons having passed
higher grade examination of an
accountant of the Bhavnagar
State can also apply. VIRENDU-
ROJ CHANDRAPRASAD DE-
SAI, President, Bhavnagar City
Municipality.

FREE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL—
WANTED—two qualified ex-
perienced Hindoo COMPOUND-
ERS. Apply sharp to Dr. C. B.
SHROFF, M.B., B.S. HOUSE
SURGEON, Bombay.

WANTED—A few DEPUTY SU-
PERINTENDENTS to orga-
nize easy deposit system suit-
ing all pockets by agents and orga-
nizers. Pay Rs. 75, T. A. Rs. 25. The
selected candidate must be ready
to keep here Rs. 500 as fixed de-
posit. Apply CREDIT BANK OF IN-
DIA LTD., 22, Strand Road, Cal-
cutta.

WANTED—For one or two hours
anytime during the day, a
GUJARATI CORRESPONDENT
AND ADVERTISEMENT WRITER.
Apply Box No. 478, Advt. Dept.,
"Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—SPECIAL REPRESENT-
ATIVES in big cities like
Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and
District Superintendents in all the
unrepresented Districts on a
monthly allowance of Rs. 100 and
Travel Agents in all the unrep-
resented Districts on monthly al-
lowance of Rs. 50 in India, Burma
and Ceylon to represent the Uni-
versal Mutual Aid and Poor Hou-
ses Association, Ltd., Madras. For
further particulars and Prospe-
ctuses please apply with two annas
postage stamps to: Mr. G. D.
VIJAS, Chief Agent, Gopipura Set-
tan Falls, Surat or Mr. M. L. Na-
gannah, Chief Organizer, "Univer-
sal Bldg" Madras.

Situations Wanted

FIRST CLASS COMPETENCY
HOLDER (Elec.) is open for
immediate appointment in Bom-
bay. Apply Box No. 485, Advt.
Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

Trade Announcement.

RARE OPPORTUNITY for Busi-
ness, Houses, Firms, desir-
ous selling stocks or pushing
Special Products in Deccan and
Mysore Territories through Tra-
velling Representative may ad-
dress to Box No. 475, Advt. Dept.,
"Bombay Chronicle".

Educational

QUALIFY Your SONS and
DAUGHTERS for Secreta-
rial, Accounting, Shorthand, Ad-
vocates' positions at GREGG
COLLEGE, Lal Darwaja, Ahmeda-
bad.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements
Legal and Public Notifications are
published in these columns at
the following rates.—

Per column inch.	per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are re-
quested to send remittance in
advance and state clearly, whe-
ther they wish to insert their
Advertisements in these columns
or in the classified Short Adver-
tisement columns.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

NOTICE

OPENING OF THE NEW
BOMBAY (CENTRAL) STATION.

BOMBAY (CENTRAL) Station
will be opened for Through Pas-
senger traffic from Friday, 19th
December, 1930. From this date,
all Up and Down Main Line
THROUGH trains (Mail, Express
and Passenger) will terminate
at, and start from, this station.
Instead of COLABA.

The times of arrival and de-
parture of the Up and Down
Through trains will be:—

No.	Up Passenger	Arrivals	H. M.
No. 8	Up Passenger	5 20	
No. 20	Up Punjab Bombay		
No. 2	Up Gujarat Mail	5 55	
No. 10	Up Kathiawar Mail	6 45	
No. 16	Up Frontier Mail	7 50	
No. 12	Up Passenger	14 25	
No. 4	Up Kathiawar Ex- press	19 5	
No. 6	Up Passenger	20 45	
No.	Down Passenger	Departures	H. M.
No. 9	Down Passenger	7 15	
No. 3	Down Kathiawar		
No. 15	Down Frontier Mail	9 10	
No. 11	Down Passenger	13 35	
No. 19	Down Bombay Pun- jab Express	17 5	
No. 1	Down Gujarat Mail	21 5	
No. 5	Down Kathiawar	21 20	
No. 7	Down Passenger	22 5	

On and from the same date,
Bombay (Central Local) Station
will also be opened for local tra-
ffic and all Up and Down SLOW
Local and Suburban trains will
stop at this station.

H. P. BAILL,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office
Bombay, 27th November, 1930.

THE OSMANSHAH MILLS
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Hyderabad-
Deccan).

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that at the EIGHTH ORDINARY
GENERAL MEETING of the Com-
pany, held at Hyderabad (Deccan)
on TUESDAY, the 2nd instant, a
Dividend of Rs. 5/- per share is
declared on the subscribed Cap-
ital of the Company. The
dividend, so declared, will be
paid at the Registered Office of
the Company at No. 1920, Khairat-
abad Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)
on and after the 11th day of
December 1930, to those Share-
holders, whose names stand on
the Company's Register on the
17th day of November 1930.

AND SONS LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1930.

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL
CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND
for the half year ending 30th
September, 1930, at 5 per cent.
per annum has been declared
and will be payable on and after
THURSDAY, the 18th December,
1930, to those share-holders
whose names stand on the Regis-
ter of the Bank on 9th Decem-
ber 1930.

By Order of the Board,
VAIKUNTH L. MEHTA,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1930.

N.B.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS
of the Bank will be CLOSED
from 9th to 17th December,
1930, both days inclusive.

Public Notices.

H. E. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE
RAILWAY.

X'MAS AND NEW YEAR HOLI-
DAYS, 1930.

CONCESSION RETURN TICKETS.

During the period Friday, the
12th December to Wednesday the
31st December, 1930, both days in-
clusive, return tickets both in lo-
cal and through booking will be
issued over the N. S. Railway, at
the reduced fares shown below.—

FIRST & SECOND CLASS.
For any distance At one and one-
over 100 miles third single fare,
each way.

THIRD CLASS BY MAIL AND
ORDINARY TRAINS.
For any distance At one and
over 100 miles three-fourth
single fare, each way.

These return tickets will be
available for the completion of
the return journey upto the mid-
night of the 14th January, 1931.

For further particulars and for
details of the concessions allowed
on other Railways apply to Sta-
tion Masters or the undersigned.
(By Order) E. M. BURN,
Chief Commercial Manager's
Office,
Secunderabad (Deccan).
Dated 5th November, 1930.

Tender.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Tenders for Works in

(a) Providing sett stone pay-
ment on concrete founda-
tions along Gardens Bridge
from DeLiss Road to Vic-
toria Gardens Road, and
(b) Providing 6" cement con-
crete foundations and sett
pavement at Jacob Circle.
will be received upto 1 P.
m. (Bombay Time) on
Thursday the 11th Decem-
ber 1930.

Tenders should be addressed
to the Municipal Commissioner
and delivered at the office of the
Chief Accountant, Municipal
Offices, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in
a sealed envelope which must
be endorsed with the description
of the tender.
Forms of contract, specification
etc. will be issued on payment of
Rs. 5/- per form to any one de-
puted to receive them by the
Asst. Engineer, 1st Grade,
Works, who will on application
give any further information
that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 2nd December 1930.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALU-
ABLE MADE-TO-ORDER TEAK
AND BLACKWOOD PLAIN AND
CARVED FURNITURE, SEWING
MACHINE, CARPETS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are
instructed to sell by Public Auction
on SUNDAY, the 7th instant, at
2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at "Sakina Man-
sion", 1st Floor, Carmichael Road,
off Pedder Road, valuable furni-
ture, such as dining table, chairs,
sideboard, dumbwaiter to match,
double spring Chesterfield and
drawing room suites, China cabi-
nets, writing table, book cases,
rich bedsteads, mirror and panel
door almirahs, fancy dressing
tables, chevels, glass, crockery,
sewing machine, cutlery, etc.
The property of A. D. Shanks,
Esq., General Manager, Vacuum
Oil Co., and others.

Catalogues will be published
and property on view 3 days be-
fore the sale.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are in-
structed to sell by Public Auction
on SUNDAY, the 7th instant, at
10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at "Mitha
Lodge", opp. Petit Hall, Nepean
Sea Road, specially made-to-
order furniture, such as dining
table, chairs, sideboard, dinner-
wagon, Chesterfield sofas and
chairs, Baby Grand Piano by
Schiedmeyer and Sobu, Italian
historical oil painted box settee
with overmantle, fancy tables,
cabinets, bedsteads, almirahs,
dressing tables, ornaments, glass,
crockery, etc.

The property of F. F. Stil-
man, Esq., of Killik Nixon &
Co., and others.
Catalogues will be published
and property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALU-
ABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY
situated at GOWALLA TANK ROAD from the
Under instructions from the

Auction Sales.

Court Receiver, Bombay, as
Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1258
of 1929 (Brachshaw Cowaji Gha-
diali vs. Dr. Dinshaw Jeevaji So-
nawalla alias Edel Beharam and
others) and pursuant to the direc-
tions contained in the Consent
Decree dated the 4th April, 1930,
Messrs. BENNETT and CO. will, on
FRIDAY, the 9th January, 1931 at
4-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public
Auction on the premises:—

All those two pieces of Pension
and Tax land (the cess whereof
has been redeemed) together with
buildings and structures standing
thereon situate at Gowalla Tank
Road, admeasuring about 3701
square yards according to New-
land's survey and about 3526
square yards according to recent
measurements, bearing Collec-
tor's Old No. 123, New No. 1040,
Old Survey No. 32, New Survey No.
17067, Cadastral Survey No. 639
of Malabar and Cumballa Hill
Division and assessed by the Mu-
nicipality under 'D' Ward No. 3399,
etc., Street Nos. 94 C. etc. and
bounded on the North by the pro-
perty of Cursetji Maneckji, on the
South by Gowalla Tank Road on
the East partly by the property of
Khan Bahadur Humasji Maneckji
Bhivandwala and partly by the
property of Dadi Limji Batli-
bol and on the West partly by the
property of Ismail Jannmahomed
and partly by the property of
Fiamroze Dinshaw Taraporewalla.
For further particulars and con-
ditions of sale apply to Messrs.
Bennett and Co., Attorneys for
the Court Receiver or to the un-
dersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 45 BALES OF
INDIAN-MADE CLOTH AND
LOOSE PIECES OF DRILL AND
TWEED.

Under instructions from the
Court Receiver, Bombay, as
Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2289
of 1930 (Jagdishji Ujamesji vs.
Nagardas Mohanlal and CO. BEY-
NETT and CO. will, on FRIDAY,
the 12th instant at 3 P.M. (S.T.),
sell by Public Auction in separate
lots at Godown No. 39 at Gordan-
das Khimji Chattri Trust Build-
ing, Vithaldas Road, Princess
Street:—
15 bales coloured drill, 13 bales
black drill, 10 bales "Sushi", 5
bales Cotton "Dyeing", 2 bales
black and coloured Kandaki, each
40 piece and about 25 loose
pieces of drills and tweeds.
The above will be on view 1 day
before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-
IN-TRADE FURNITURE, FIT-
TINGS, OUTSTANDINGS AND
GOOD-WILL OF THE FIRM OF
MESSRS. MOHANLAL AND CO.,
PERFUMERY MERCHANTS, AT
BHAIJIPALA LANE, AS A GOING
CONCERN, TOGETHER WITH
THE LIABILITIES DUE BY THE
SAID FIRM.

Under instructions from N. H.
Moos, Esq., Guardian of Pratap-
chandra Mohanlal and Navinchan-
dra Mohanlal, Minors, and pursu-
ance of the power given to him
by the Judge's order dated the
25th November, 1930, Messrs. BEN-
NETT and CO. will, on WEDNES-
DAY, the 10th instant at 5 P.M.
(S.T.), sell by Public Auction at
the premises at Bhaijipala Lane:—
The stock-in-trade, furniture,
fittings, outstandings and good-
will of the firm of Messrs. Mohan-
lal and Co., Perfumery Merchants,
at Bhaijipala Lane, in one lot as a
going concern together with the
responsibility of payment of the
liabilities due by the said firm.
The above sale is on view.
For further particulars apply to
Mr. Himatlal Godardchand at the
shop of Mohanlal and Co. or to
Messrs. Mohanlal and Co., So-
licitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Amusements.

THE CAPITOL

DAILY at 6-30 and 10 p. m.



A Talking Singing
Romance with
AN ALL-STAR CAST

RIALTO TALKIES

DAILY at 6-30 and 10 p. m.



Also
LAUREL & HARDY
An Talking Comedy.

Amusements

PATHE CINEMA

DAILY AT
6-30 and 10 p. m.



The Dramatic Thunderbolt of the Year.

EMPRESS

THEATRE

Grand Opening

Of The

TALKIES

NEXT SATURDAY



BETTY COMPTON

EXCELSIOR

THEATRE

To-day 6-30 and 10 p. m.

PARAMOUNT'S SOUND

AND TALKING PICTURE.

WITH BYRD AT THE

SOUTH POLE

The most Awesome Recital of
Heroism which the Screen has
yet afforded.

EMPIRE

THEATRE

To-day 6-30 and 10 p. m.

The Screen's Romantic Adven-
ture.

RONALD COLMAN.

In the All-Talking Mystery
Thriller

"RAFFLES"

No Safe could baffle his fingers
No Heart could withstand his
fascination.

On and from 1st December 1930
a revised time table has come
into force. The arrivals and de-
partures of Mail and Express
trains at and from Victoria Ter-
minus are as shown below:—

MAIL & EXPRESS TRAINS.
TIMINGS AT VICTORIA
TERMINUS.

Trains: Arrivals. H. M.

Lahore & Lucknow Express 6-0

Madras Mail 6-15

Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) 6-45

Calcutta Mail (via Chhokri) 8-15

Madras Express 10-45

Deccan Queen 10-32

Poona Mail 11-10

Punjab Mail 11-45

Poona Express (Inter &
III class) 12-30

Nagpur Express 14-0

Delhi & Allahabad Express

III Class 18-45

Poona Express 19-25

Departures.

Delhi & Allahabad

Express III Class 7-30

Poona Express 8-0

Madras Express 12-30

Why Remain Deaf?



I HEAR ALL WITH THE NEW MINIATURE EARPHONE.

at last the dream of every deaf person has been realized.

The miniature earpiece constitutes the most perfect aid for the deaf that has ever been designed. It is so small that you just slip it inside your ear, so light that you are hardly conscious of it, and so powerful that the worst deafness is overcome. No headband or attachment is necessary.

No matter how disappointed you may have been with any previous instrument—just try this and you will be astonished. It is the fulfilment of what was always considered impossible.

Price From Rs. 85.

Free Consultations at:

VAIDYA M. C.

Exclusive Agents for Bombay

Dealers in Electric Medical

Apparatus.

160, Kalbadevi Road,

Near Nalabar.

"1930" Specific

Most Effective in all

VITAL DISEASES

Price As. 14 and As. 8.

V. P. Charge extra

Prepared by **G. H. HAKIM**

35, Kothare Building,
Tamba Kanta Pydhowal,
Bombay-3, First Floor.
WANTED SELLING Agents
for Upcountry.

SWADSHI SWADSHI!

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

Travelling suit cases, Attaché cases, M.C.C. Purse, Belts, Bed Straps, Holdalls and Leather goods of all kinds.

Locketts of National Leaders etc. and Coat Buttons Manufactured.

GOLD FILLED BUTTON MANUFACTURING CO.

158-60, Princess Street,

Bombay 2.

Telegram: "Rotheca".

Telephone: 35479.

Royal Yakuti

A WONDERFUL TONIC RESTORATIVE.

This Yakuti of life-giving necessity has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire, to guard against debility, suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per bottle containing 40 PILLS, Rupees 1/- only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTILAL, RAJKOT (Kashmir). Stocked by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

THE FUTURE OF INDIA.

:0:

Through Mestonian Glasses

Lord Meston contributes the following article on "Future of India" in the "Sunday Times", London:—

When the Indian Round-Table Conference meets on Wednesday nothing will be lacking to mark an historic occasion. His Majesty the King, whose affection for India is known to be warm and unforgotten, will open the Conference. The Prime Minister of Great Britain will preside over it. A royal palace will be its official headquarters; and the private homes of England will show that hospitality is not exclusively an Oriental virtue. Both the Government of this country and its people are as sincere in their welcome of our Indian visitors as they are anxious to establish relations of frankness and friendship for the future. All those who love India cherish the confident hope that her representatives will worthily respond.

It would be vain to ignore the clouds in the Conference sky—the refusal of the most virile section of the Nationalist Party to co-operate, the undisguised sectional interests of many of the delegates, the danger of catchwords like "Dominion Status" and the "right to secede". Equally vain would it be to expect impossibilities of the Conference. No agreed Constitution can emerge from its consultations because its delegates have no plenary powers. For the same reason no settlement of Hindu-Muslim differences can be looked for, and few of the other major issues can be advanced to anything like finality. In fact, all the disadvantages must be faced which attach to the absence in India of any means of ratifying whatever conclusions may be accepted by her representatives here.

Far overtopping, however, either the risks of the Conference or its limitations, are its opportunities. Our people will be enabled, as never before, to see at first hand something of the vastness and the complexity of India's problems. The Indian delegates, on their side, will have a canvas on which they can paint for us their own picture of their country's future—a picture which none of us have yet seen. They will be free to tell us where our dogmas of democracy grate upon their traditional schemes of life, how far the electoral and parliamentary systems of the West are misfits in the East, to what extent our conceptions of individualism fail to accord with their conceptions of a well-ordered State. They can help enormously in the work which our Parliament has undertaken to carry through for India; but, above all, they can restore that confidence in India's good sense and good-fellowship which recent events have shaken. If they would make that task their own, the Conference would deserve all its historic setting.

In planning the development of India into a great nation, two alternative courses present themselves. The first is the desperate course of flinging into deep water the child who is being taught to swim. Withdraw British control, say its advocates, and also British protection, and the nationhood of India will assert itself. She has an ancient culture, martial sons, and a burning patriotism. Confusion and conflict may at the outset be unavoidable, but the removal of a foreign incubus will release the genius of the people, and the travail a nation will be born.

This, in effect, is the claim of Mr. Gandhi and his followers, and it has its sympathisers in this country and elsewhere. Now, if India could be isolated and left to work out her own salvation, as by common consent of the world Russia and China have been isolated, she might in time reach the goal of self-determination by much the same roads as Russia and China are presumably approaching it.

To such a course there are only two objections. One is that common decency would forbid it; the other is that it is impossible. Thus far, a world which is profoundly influenced by the ideals of the League of Nations has refrained from interference in Russia and in China. No suasion by the League of Nations could prevent either Afghanistan or Nepal from intervening in a civil war in India, and thus from setting Asia ablaze. The project would be a threat alike to humanity and to the peace of the world.

A THREEFOLD MOVEMENT. The other line of development is the less dramatic process recommended in the Simon Report. It contemplates a threefold movement. We can establish Home Rule in the great provinces of British India, and thus provide Indian leaders with an ample field for learning how to govern. It is no mean practice ground, the administration of a province of the

same size and population as the British Isles; and to call the scheme an insult to the Indian intellect, as was recently done by a prominent Nationalist, bespeaks some lack of proportion. Simultaneously, we can lay the foundations for a federal organism, in which the self-governing provinces of British India and the principalities of the Indian States can co-operate for the direction of their common interests, in the provision of their common defence, and in the building up of a common nationhood.

A STRONG CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Inasmuch as the pace of federation can never be forced, we must for the present retain a strong Central Government under the control of the British Parliament. It will be charged with the protection of the country from foreign aggression, and in the last resort, with the maintenance of internal order; and it will gradually cede its functions to the federal administration as that body grows in knowledge and power. This is the line of peaceful evolution.

That it should be evolutionary and that it should be peaceful are clearly the essentials of constitutional progress. Should any line of advance which promises obvious advantage over the Commission's proposals be presented at the Conference, it will be welcome. Should no such solution be forthcoming, it is devoutly to be hoped that the Conference will apply its mind to those modifications of it which, we are told, the well-guarded secret of the Simla commentary will disclose. Persistent efforts have been made to side-track the whole of the Commission's scheme without any suggestion of a substitute. They reflect little credit on the political sense of the detractors, and, if successful, they would leave the Conference with no constructive draft on which to focus its discussions.

A UNITED STATES OF INDIA.

Something more, however, is at stake than any question of mere procedure. We are offered a vision of the future, and the Indian patriot who shuts his eyes to it must be singularly insensible to his country's destiny. The vision is that of a United States of India, a great federation of self-governing lands, some of them under their hereditary Princes, others under their own Ministries, but all of them units of an Indian nation.

In the Imperial Crown of England will be their common bond, as well as the link between them and the sister nations of the Commonwealth. The units of the federation will be moving towards a novel type of civilisation, neither wholly the legacy of India's isolated past nor entirely imposed upon her by the West, but a blend and adaptation of both. The old social evils, deplored by India's reformers as well as by her friends, will be yielding to the growing sanity of public opinion; and the old racial dissensions will be bridged by a new civic sense. In achieving this result, British and Indian effort will have co-operated; and by its achievement new links of interest and esteem will have been forged between the two countries. The prospect is one which almost makes heroics permissible.

CONDITIONS OF SUCCESS.

Nevertheless, it is a prospect only, and it cannot be realised without the recognition of facts, the exercise of commonsense, and the deliberate cultivation of goodwill. The facts to be realised include the impossibility, in present circumstances, of withdrawing the guiding hand of Great Britain. The cultivation of goodwill postulates an end to the suspicions of our sincerity which Indian leaders affect, and to the unscrupulous attacks upon our Government and its officers.

The commonsense required means the abandonment of purely sentimental claims and of too transparent huckstering. Rumours, for example, have been put about that the delegates, whether Hindu or Moslem, had united in a pact to insist upon "Dominion Status" as a preliminary to their remaining in the Conference. There is satisfaction in knowing that the report is untrue. The phrase is one which even the Imperial Conference has not yet been able to define; and the claim of some correlative right to leave the British Empire, of which we have been hearing rumbling murmurs, is just the sort of point about which it is not the constitutional tradition of our people to worry about until the necessity arises. There is no use, as Lord Morley was fond of repeating, in saying good morning to the devil until you meet him; and we may hope that the Conference will waste none of its energies in satanic salutations.

To-day at 8 the Court hall was packed to its utmost capacity and a large crowd had gathered outside. At 11 Mr. J. B. L. Munro, Sub-Divisional Magistrate pronounced orders convicting Messrs. Sanatanam, Ramasawmi Gounder, Rajagopal and Sundaram Doraisawami Iyer to six months' rigorous imprisonment and for the two ladies Srimati Padmadevi Asher and Srimati Bakyalaxmi Ammal to pay a fine of Rs. 100 each and



The great modern Polson Dairy at Anand, Gujarat.—(Drawn from an actual photograph.)

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ALL over India & Burma

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THE cream of 8 to 10 quarts of sterilised milk goes to make one pound of Polson's Pasteurised B. Ar.

FOOD value—98 per cent.

AWARDED Gold Medal, Mysore Dasserah Exhibition, 1930.

FULL weight and a Polson Present Ticket in every tin.

UNTOUCHED by hand.

PACKED in hygienic anti-acid lacquered tins—No metal touches the butter.

ALWAYS remains in fresh and new condition.

MADE under the personal control of European technical experts.

This means that Polson's is as safe to eat as it is good and nutritious, because the pasteurisation process destroys all bacteria in the milk. Unpasteurised butter is unsafe—Polson's is pasteurised. And it is now packed in a new type of hygienic anti-acid lacquered tin. No metal can touch the butter, which is made under scrupulously clean and hygienic conditions.

Its flavour is delightful and its absolute purity guaranteed. Change to-day to Polson's—the best butter you can possibly buy.

POLSON'S PASTEURISED BUTTER

THE BEST IN THE EAST.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

B. I. B. O.

TAMIL NADU WORKERS JAILED.

Ladies Who Refused To Pay Fines.

(From A Correspondent.)

POLLACHI, Dec. 2. Srimati Padmadevi Asher, first lady member of the Madras "Council of Action", Srimati Bagyalaxmi Ammal, Smt. E. S. Sunderram, Manager Association (Production Branch) Smt. K. S. Ramaswami Gounder, President Congress Committee, Smt. K. S. Santhanam, Manager Gandhi Ashram, Smt. P. R. Doraiswami Iyer, Smt. Rajagopal Chettiar and Smt. Appukutti, Congress workers, were all charged by the Tirupur police for offences under sections 188 and 151 Indian Penal Code for defying the Palladam Magistrate's order promulgated under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code on 30th ultimo restraining people from participating in the National Flag Salutation Ceremony. All the accused were tried in the local Sub-Magistrate's Court. The Magistrate promised to pronounce orders to-day at 8 a.m. The accused were all remanded to custody on their refusal to offer bail.

To-day at 8 the Court hall was packed to its utmost capacity and a large crowd had gathered outside. At 11 Mr. J. B. L. Munro, Sub-Divisional Magistrate pronounced orders convicting Messrs. Sanatanam, Ramasawmi Gounder, Rajagopal and Sundaram Doraisawami Iyer to six months' rigorous imprisonment and for the two ladies Srimati Padmadevi Asher and Srimati Bakyalaxmi Ammal to pay a fine of Rs. 100 each and

MADRAS' NEW SHERIFF.

Dewan Bahadur Murugappa Chettiar.

MARAS, Dec. 2.

Dewan Bahadur Murugappa Chettiar, M.L.C., has been appointed Sheriff of Madras in the ensuing year.—A. P.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN PATNA.

ASSOCIATIONS DECLARED ILLEGAL.

PATNA, Dec. 1.

Associations or Committees in the Samastipur Sub-division of Dharbanga district formed in pursuance of the Civil Disobedience movement have been declared unlawful. Similar associations in five other districts have also been declared unlawful.

A gang of armed dacoits is reported to have raided the house of a man named Parmeswar Ram in a village in Hazaribagh district, killing his servant and wounding his father. One of the dacoits is believed to have received severe injuries at the hands of the village Choudkdar.—A. P.

RANGOON.—French aviators Captain Goulette and Pilot Lalouette, who have made a record flight from Paris to Saigon in 124 hours arrived here on Monday from Saigon with the French Governor-General of Indo-China as passenger and left for Calcutta on Tuesday morning "en route" to Paris.—A. P.

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25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

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Secretary and Treasurer.

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Each paper you take leaves the rest ready to use. Absolutely pure, crisp as a fresh note but this is guaranteed. Zig Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
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INSURANCE Co. TRANSACTING

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Accident, Burglary, Work-
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THE old proverb clearly demonstrates the evil consequences of pregnancy on the mother's system. For the mother must provide the extra Calcium (lime) necessary for the building up of strong bones and teeth in her baby. Unless her diet contains this extra supply, the calcium is withdrawn from the mother's bones and teeth.

Only by taking Kalzana, the Calcium food, during these months, will you prevent Calcium deficiency and its consequences: general weakness, tooth decay, loss of hair in the mother—disposition to rickets, weakness of the bones, painful teething in the baby.

Kalzana contains Calcium in exactly that scientific form (a combination of Sodium lactate and Calcium lactate) in which the Calcium is easily absorbed and retained by the body.

"Kalzana acts efficiently in all conditions in which a lime food is required, because Kalzana promotes Calcium retention," writes the Medical Journal, "The Practitioner."

Protect the health of both baby and yourself against a dangerous Calcium deficiency by taking Kalzana regularly during the next few months.

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THE CALCIUM FOOD

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazaars.

Give Kalzana to your Children too. It will provide them with a healthy constitution and strong teeth.

MORALITY AND RELIGION IN JAPAN

Twin Virtues Of Loyalty And Filial Piety

(Arthur Jorgenson, contributes the following article in the "World Tomorrow.")

Anatole France has remarked somewhere that "moral ideas constitute the common base of each human generation." The experience of Japan during the past sixty years confirms this. In the midst of sweeping political, economic, and social changes during those years, the moral quality of the Japanese people has remained relatively constant. Indeed the very changes are explicable only in the light of these comparatively constant moral factors.

Theories of morality and ethics, both social and individual, as taught in the schools of Japan, may be said to find their starting point and explanation in the twin virtues of loyalty and filial piety. Of these two, loyalty is by far the greater. Loyalty is a virtue that shines with peculiar brightness wherever Confucianism has made itself felt. The Japanese may be said to be better exemplars of its influence than even the Chinese. During the strain and stress of revolutionary changes that have characterized the past sixty years of Japanese history, it has on more than one occasion demonstrated its value to the state. Loyalty is inculcated to-day through the national educational system with uncompromising thoroughness. It is accepted without question by that great majority of Japanese subjects whose education has been confined to the compulsory period.

Loyalty is in the main a conservative virtue for its emphasis falls naturally on things as they are. Like every virtue it has the defects of its quality. The truth is that while it has given to Japanese life an impressive homogeneity, it has sometimes been at the expense of such qualities as originality—an absurdity. Loyalty tends to breed conformity and conformity is not a creative virtue. To acknowledge this is not to assert that the Japanese people have little or no originality—an absurd theory that can be refuted by anyone who takes the pains to study carefully what Japan has done with Chinese culture by way of modification and enrichment, as well as with Buddhism.

UNITY OF JAPANESE RACE.
Closely related to the virtue of loyalty, and in a sense growing out of it, is the unity of the Japanese race. If one is seeking for the qualities that explain the progressive evolution of modern Japan, here is a factor of first importance. Without it the nation's present enviable position in the life of the world could not have been won. Though this sense of unity of the nation has immense political consequences, the quality itself, as it relates to the individual citizen, is less political than spiritual. The source of it seems to me to lie in an intense loyalty to the Emperor. However they may differ in other respects, here is one common element in virtually all subjects of the Empire. The Emperor is to them a symbol, a living symbol through the ages of all that is best in the Japanese race and of all those qualities, events, and experiences which lend to the nation's history its deepest appeal to the emotions of each succeeding generation.

The family system was the very Gibraltar of the old social order. Economic factors, preeminent in its origin and evolution, are now contributing to its modification and break-up. Industrialism, with its consequent individualism, has operated to weaken the influence of the family as the social unit and as the chief means of social control. The signs of disintegration are most obvious in the cities, especially among young people. In the country and in the smaller centres, on the other hand, it is fairly correct to say that the family system maintains its traditional prestige.

Another element in the moral and ethical life of the Japanese people is the modern scientific view of the world as taught in the schools. Many mature people as well as students will inform you that the ethical outlook of Japan to-day is being fashioned not by the prevailing religious and ethical training so assiduously inculcated through the national educational system, but rather by the scientific views of life and its progressive evolution, which is being taught simultaneously with the old virtues. This is natural, for a study of the whole method and spirit of the old-time teaching leaves one with the conclusion that it rests altogether too much upon belief in the uniqueness and unparalleled splendor of the Japanese Imperial system, assumptions that are bound to be affected by the scientific attitude toward life and history.

SPIRITUAL SIDE

Turning to the spiritual side

of Japanese life, one finds a situation to charm the student of comparative religion. First of all there is Shinto, the cult of Japanese nationalism, bound by ties of history and of philosophy to the race, but nevertheless beginning through certain of its sects to feel the limitations of its immemorial bonds and to put on the ill-fitting garments of universalism. Next comes Buddhism, a foreign but thoroughly indigenized faith, deeply intertwined with the intellectual, emotional, and esthetic life of the Japanese people, and after an age of comparative degeneracy rising again to claim intelligent allegiance and, on the basis of its historic universalism, to demand the attention of the world. Finally, there is Christianity, on the one hand bitterly opposed and looked upon with a traditional hatred, and on the other carried forward by the prestige of its identification with Western civilization, challenging the ancient faiths of Japan with its more explicit moral and ethical principles as well as by its more specific beliefs and doctrines. He is a bold prophet who tries to foretell the outcome of this intimate juxtaposition of living religions.

Shinto operates in two fields and under two names: Sect Shinto and State Shinto. Sect Shinto is classified as a religion. It has thirteen sects and 17,000,000 adherents. These Shinto sects build up their following largely from among the more ignorant and superstitious classes.

State Shinto seems to be a number of different things: it is a state ceremony; it is the cult of ancestor reverence and of worship of the heroes and divinities of Japanese history; it is the cult of Mikado worship; and finally it is the rationalised basis of Japanese patriotism and of the national ethics as taught in the educational system. As the result of this system of indoctrination through the schools, and of the persistence of an ancient tradition, the Emperor has a significance to the vast majority of the people which only the word divine can adequately convey. He commands from the masses a degree of reverence and devotion for which it is difficult to find a parallel. State Shinto is clearly an instrument of enormous practical value in the hands of statesmen bent on perpetuating the economic and political status quo. There are now about 112,000 officially recognized shrines of State Shinto presided over by 15,000 priests. There are no figures as to adherents since the government evidently assumes that every subject is an adherent.

According to the official statistics of the Bureau of Religion in the Home Department Buddhism has 48,000,000 adherents, 71,000 temples, and 55,000 priests. These are imposing figures for a religion which not so many years ago was threatened with extinction. The awakening of Buddhism under a combination of influences constitutes one of the most significant phenomena in the religious history of modern Japan. There is evidence of this revival on many sides. The new literature of Buddhism for example, is impressive in quantity as well as quality. Recent years have also witnessed a notable expansion in the higher educational enterprises carried on by Buddhism. Modern, progressive scholarship is being stressed in Buddhist institutions, with the result that educated men no longer consider affiliation with Buddhism as a reflection on their intelligence.

Buddhism has also become interested in social work, and its adherents are entering all the varied fields of social and philanthropic endeavour. At the national conferences on social work, Buddhist priests and independent Buddhists play a leading part in the discussion and formulation of plans. At the Three Religions Conference held in Tokyo in 1928, Buddhist delegates predominated, and on social and international questions were generally in agreement with the Christian delegates.

Against the 17,000,000 adherents of Shinto and the 48,000,000 Buddhists, stand 200,000 Christians. After 75 years of activity in Japan, conducted on a fairly imposing scale, the numerical strength of Christianity remains comparatively insignificant, and its ecclesiastical organization less vibrant with the spirit of true religion than could be desired. Against great odds, the odds of a deep-seated prejudice, Christianity came into Japan as a part of the irresistible current of Western ideas. Had it been able in the 80's and 90's of the last century to free itself from an impossible world view, and to express a measure of intellectual kinship with the scientific atmosphere that was beginning to pervade Japan, it is the belief of many that the history of Christianity in this country could have been written in very different terms. The generally conservative theology of the missionaries made this impossible and as a result Christianity was stigmatized as the enemy of science and of the scientific spirit at the very time when the Japanese people were inclined to view them as man's "summum bonum". It was a grave handicap, for the opponents of Christianity could enforce their logic not only by referring to the missionaries but also, by pointing to the conflict going on in the West where

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An agreeable emulsion of Finest Medicinal Paraffin Oil and Agar-Agar. Indicated in Chronic Constipation, Auto-intoxication, Haemorrhoids etc.

In 602 Phials.

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Herbal-Treatment only.

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Christians were earnestly defending world views which to intelligent Japanese seemed both fantastic and ridiculous. Nevertheless, despite these limitations, Christianity has won a place of real influence in Japan, a statement which is sustained by Japanese interpreters who certainly cannot be charged with bias in its favour.

With reference to my wire of yesterday block between Thju and Jogindernagar was removed at 22/15 hours on the 1st instant and through communication has been restored.—A. F.

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CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

University Settlement Reynolds Road, (behind Byulla Club) Garden Fete, 4-30 p.m., Lady Sykes attending. Concert 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, Dec. 5.
S.S. "Malaja" with the mails from London of November 20, due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 6.
S.S. "Narkunda" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION
At a meeting of the Bombay Teachers' Union to be held in the Secondary Training College Hall, at 6 p.m. on Thursday, Dr. B. P. Hivale, Professor of Philosophy, Wilson College, Bombay, will speak on "The Methods and Ideals of Education at the Harvard University."

PROTEST MEETING AGAINST GAMBLING

It is proposed to hold a public meeting at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Polbawdi, Parel, to-day, (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), to protest against the existence of Gambling dens, etc.

TAKLI PROCESSION

Shree Bhuleswar Swadashi Pracharak Mandal has decided a Takli Procession, on Friday, at 7-30 a.m. from Dabholkar's Wadi, Kalbadevi, Bhuleswar, Girgaum to Chowpatty.

SANTACRUZ KHADI SANGH
To commemorate the eighth month of Mahatma Gandhi's incarceration, to-morrow (Friday), a spinning competition has been arranged.

FLAG SALUTATION CEREMONY

The Flag Salutation Ceremony will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Marwadi Young Men's Association, at Azad Maidan, on to-morrow (Friday), at 8 a.m. All volunteer corps and the public are invited to attend the ceremony.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra S. S. "Khosrou" via Karachi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 10th instant.

"GANDHI DAY"

LADIES MEETING

On Friday the 5th instant a public meeting of ladies will be held at Khatu Mansion, near Girgaum Tram Terminus in celebration of "Gandhi Day."

Ladies are requested to attend in the "Kesari" dress as far as possible.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi and others will speak on the occasion.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION

The members of the Bombay Shroff Association will close their business on Friday the 5th inst., on account of "Gandhi Day."

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagavad Gita at Shyamli Ladda Building, Matunga, on Saturday, 5-30 p.m.

The Swami will also conduct another class in English on Bhagwat at the Poddar School, Santa Cruz, on Sunday at 9 a.m.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Innall Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

New York, Dec. 3.
Previous Closing Rate 10.62
To-day's Opening Rate 10.57
Difference --05
To-day's Closing 10.41
Difference --21
Broach Expectation A/M Rs. 183

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Dec. 3.
Previous Closing Rate 5.57
To-day's Opening Rate 5.51
Difference --06
To-day's Closing Rate 5.49
Difference --08

CALCUTTA FIRE BRIGADE OFFICER'S CALLOUSNESS

REFUSES AMBULANCE TO HELP WOUNDED

Police Insult To Corporator

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3.
The Calcutta Corporation at today's meeting decided to take up the management of the Ambulance Service in the City now run by the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade. The Government have been informed of the decision.

The proposal originated with the Health Committee following the refusal of the Acting Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade to comply with the requisition of Dr. K. S. Roy, Chairman of the Health Committee to post an Ambulance as a standby near the Presidency College to render first aid to the wounded student pickets.

The Health Committee thereafter decided to withhold the monthly grant of Rs. 150 to the Chief Officer. According to Dr. Roy, the Fire Brigade also failed to send the ambulance requisitioned by the Chief Executive Officer and Health Committee met and recommended to the Corporation which bore the major portion of the expenses, viz. Rs. 80,000 as opposed to the Government grant of Rs. 10,000 and should resume control of the service.

WANTON ARREST.

The Corporation also adopted a resolution protesting against the wanton arrest of Councillor Anant Chatterjee on November 27, following his alleged refusal to answer questions put by two Police officers in plain clothes, while Mr. Chatterjee was waiting for a motor bus. Mr. Chatterjee was taken on foot to the Intelligence Branch Headquarters, where his identity being revealed Mr. Chatterjee was released.

Councillor Campbell, Forrester asked the House not to make too much of an unfortunate incident.

THOSE "HYSTERICAL" STORIES!

(Continued From Page 6)

prove that there have been no atrocities.

In an article I wrote immediately after my release and on my return from a visit to two villages in company with Mr. Garrett and Mr. Brailsford, I have shown that even in villages where there have been no arrears, the villagers were harassed simply because they went out of their villages to meet visitors like Miraben and Mr. Brailsford.

WHY NOT FACE AN INQUIRY?

But why this vain attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the public? Why do not the Government face a public inquiry into the various allegations? Allegations made against Mr. Mohanlal Shah are of the gravest character. Has anything been done? Casually the Collector's attention was drawn to the case of an old man who had been beaten without cause, and he grandiloquently declares: "I told him that I certainly disapproved of such doings and assured him that he would learn in course of time that I had taken the matter up." I repeat again that the villages of the district (not only of Bardoli Taluk but of other talukas) are full of horrible stories of atrocities. Are the Government merely prepared to "take the matter up" or are they prepared to face a public inquiry?

A PIECE OF NEWS.

There is in the Collector's diary one piece of "news" to which I can not, in conclusion, refrain from drawing public attention. He dismisses in a single sentence the case of "Satpur, a village not many miles away" where "four houses of Patdars were burnt, it is supposed by their friends."

Why did he not take the matter up? Why did he not seek out the "friends" and bring them to book?

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, than whom a more non-partisan and impartial witness it is not easy to find, has been to these villages. One awaits his report with anxious interest. But let many more public-spirited citizens come forward for the task and go to Kaira to institute a thorough and detailed inquiry into the allegations.

STUDY OF SPIRITUALISM

To The Editor of The "Chronicle"
Sir,—I am glad to note your correspondent's interest in Spiritualism. With reference to his inquiry in your issue of the 27th ultimo, I may state for his information that there is a Spiritualist Society, located at 51 Gordhandas Building, Girgaum. Its aims are systematic study and spread of this knowledge. Bi-weekly seances are held and Bulletins containing weekly observations are also issued. If he takes the trouble to see me at the above address any Sunday evening, I shall be glad to advise him as to the literature to be studied on this subject.—Yours,

V. D. RISHI.

"CHRONICLE" CASE CONVICTIONS AND AFTER.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai Moves For Bail And Admission Of Appeal

MOTION TO BE HEARD TO-DAY.

An application was moved by Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai before the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court and Mr. Justice Murphy, on Wednesday, for bail and admission of appeal on behalf of Mr. Sorabji Kapadia, printer and publisher of the "Bombay Chronicle", who was sentenced by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday last to five months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150 for assisting the operations of an unlawful association by the publication of certain matter in the "Bombay Chronicle".

Their Lordships said that the Government Pleader should have time to consider the notice and fixed the next day (Thursday) to hear the motion.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS JAILED.

Mr. S. S. Shinde, a volunteer of the reserve brigade was arrested to-day at the shop of Karanjia and Co., for shouting Boycott slogans, at noon.

Mr. Kunti Krishna another Congress volunteer who was released from jail only a week back was arrested at the shop of Bhesania and Co. for the same reason.

One volunteer was arrested while selling "Congress Bulletins" in the Fort Area this morning; he was sentenced to 6 months' R. I.

Two lady-pickers were scratched on their hands by a Parsee woman for requesting her not to buy foreign cloth at the shop of Messrs. Karanjia and Co.

SIX MONTHS FOR SELLING "CONGRESS BULLETIN"

Two Volunteers Jailed.

Gajanan Balvant, a volunteer, who was arrested on Wednesday while selling copies of "Congress Bulletin" at Churchgate Street, was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, charged under Section 17 Clause 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act in that he assisted the operations of the "War Council".

The accused refused to apologise and the Magistrate finding him guilty sentenced him to six months' hard labour.

Chimanlal Devraj, who was arrested on Tuesday evening also while selling "Congress Bulletins" was also convicted of the same charge, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

GANDHI INCARCERATION DAY.

Khadi At Reduced Prices.

It is arranged to observe the Gandhi Incarceration Day of the 5th December for the disposal of Khadi on a large scale. For this purpose it is arranged to keep open all the All-India Spinners' Associations. Certified Bhandars on this particular day and sell Khadi at a reduction of 0-0-6 per rupee. The following Bhandars are certified by the A. I. S. A.

(1) Khadi Bhandar, 396, Kalbadevi Road. (2) Soori Valabdas, Khadi Bazar, Mandvi. (3) Khadi Printing and Dyeing Works, Girgaon Back Road. (4) Sudha Khadi Bhandar, Morari Gokaldas Market, Kalbadevi. (5) Zaveri Bazar, Sudha Khadi Bhandar. (6) Winter Khadi Bazar at Nappoo Hall, Matunga. G. I. P.

CONGRESS PRISONERS REMOVED TO YERAVDA.

Sit. Abdul Rehman, ex-Vice-President of the "War Council" and Mr. B. Nigam, Secretary, along with three volunteers named Sita, Balkrishna Ganpat, Vishnu Bhatkar and Gajanan Balvant who were serving a term of imprisonment in the Arthur Road Jail, Bombay, were removed to Yeravda Prison on Wednesday night.

TWO VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED AT PAREL

There were lively demonstrations in front of the Parel Congress Committee on Wednesday, when two volunteers carrying national flags kept on raising national slogan. Hundreds of people collected and joined the demonstrations.

The police arrived on the scene and arrested the two volunteers. Their names are: Narayan S. Lalit and Sakharam Ganoo. They were removed to Sholada lock-up.

HUNGER-STRIKE IN MULJI JETHA MARKET.

Messrs Damodar Valji & Co's Explanation.

To The Editor of The "Chronicle".
Sir,—Yesterday evening Messrs. B. Harkisandas and Co. foreign cloth merchants removed a lot of foreign cloth from the back portion of the Mangaldas Market under police escort. It has been wrongly reported in newspapers and through other channels that Messrs. Damodar Valji and Co. of Dadar Gully, Mulji Jetha Market had removed these foreign goods. As a re-

NATIONAL FLAG ON MUNICIPAL HEAD OFFICE

Item On Municipal Agenda

The following item is on the December Agenda of the Bombay Municipal Corporation:—
"Further consideration of a proposition for expressing opinion that the Indian National Flag should be hoisted on the head Municipal Office all round the year."

INDIAN AMBULANCE SOCIETY.

Donations Wanted.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously at a meeting of the promoters of the Indian Ambulance Society, held under the auspices of the Bombay Medical Union, recently Dr. G. V. Leshmukh, presiding.

1. This Meeting of Medical men and lay-men and women interested in the question of establishing an Indian Ambulance Society held under the auspices of the Bombay Medical Union resolves that the Indian Ambulance Society be and is hereby established.

2. This Meeting further resolves that a Provincial Committee, with power to co-opt, be formed of the following members to draft a Constitution for the Society, and to submit the same at a meeting of the present promoters to be held within six weeks from to-day:

Dr. K. K. Dadachanji, Dr. (Mrs.) Dossabai J. R. Dadaboy, M.D., Dr. Nasarwanji Choksy, Drs. Jivraj N. Mehta, Dinkshaw M. Gargal, R. C. Lam, Sorabji Popal, D. D. Sathaye, M. V. Parulkar, Gulamhuren V. Patel, S. R. Sami, B. P. Shukla and C. R. Athavle, and Messrs. Dinkshaw E. Mahiwa, M. R. Patel, D. F. Kharas, A. B. Homavazir, and K. B. Godrez.

3. This Meeting authorises the said Provincial Committee to accept in the name of the Society all gifts, subscriptions, donations, etc., from the public offered for furthering the objects of the Society, and to start work as early as possible, during the intervening period, to the adoption of a permanent Constitution for the Society.

Bhuleswar Building On Fire

There was wild excitement in the Bhuleswar locality due to the fire on a house which had entraped a number of residents. The fire originated at about 9-30 a.m. on Wednesday in the shop of Messrs. Tribhuvandas Khimji and Bros., Chemists and Druggists. The upper three storeys were occupied by Hindu families. In a few minutes the flames enveloped the building and the residents were entrapped. The fire brigade staff had a strenuous time to light the flames and rescue the occupants of the building. The men and women were terror-stricken and screamed for help. The fire brigade staff fought the flames and succeeded in bringing all the occupants safe to the ground. After some time it was reported that some people were left behind on the second floor and Messrs. Palmer and West went to the place of danger again at the risk of their lives and came back as they found nobody. The fire was put out at about ten o'clock. The cause of fire is not known but the damage is estimated at about Rs. 10,000.

CHITTAGONG, ARMOURY CASE.

More Accused Arrested.

CHITTAGONG, Dec. 3.
When the Special Tribunal met this morning the Public Prosecutor informed the President that two other abducting accused in the armoury case, namely Ramkrishna Biswas and Kallappa Chakravarti had been arrested by the Comilla District Police, following the murder of Inspector Taml Mukerjee of the Railway Police at Chandpur.

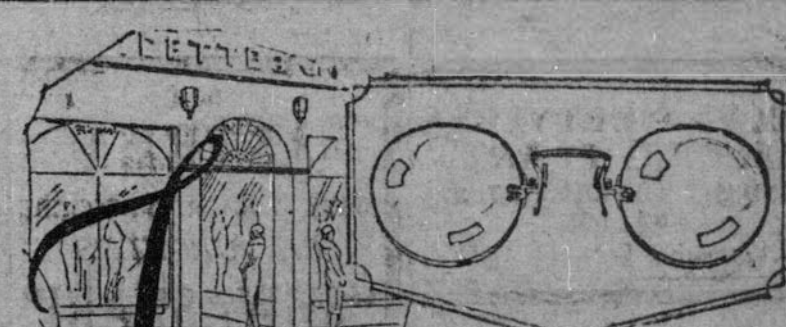
Two revolvers and a bomb, he stated, had been found with them. Of the revolvers one had been stolen from the Auxiliary Force Armoury at Chittagong on the night of April 23, while the other was the property of the Assam Beagal Railway.—A. P.

"KESARI" REPORT

Official Contradiction.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:

The "Kesari" in its issue of the 25th November reports that on the 22nd November the Deputy Superintendent of Police entered private houses at Ghotwade, attached notice boards and destroyed them, entered a Hindu temple and took down the Congress Flag and that next day, when the flag was again removed by the Mahakarl, he was compelled to replace it amid the cheers of the people. The paper also reports that discontentment prevails in the village on account of a Muslim Deputy Superintendent of Police having entered a private temple and



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IN BOMBAY

From 27th November to 4th December.
In **SARDAR GRIHA (HOTEL) Crawford Market.**

RETRENCHMENT IN IMPROVEMENT TRUST

Strong Protests Against Recommendations

Strong protests were made by some of the members of the Improvement Trust on Tuesday evening against the indiscriminate retrenchment of some of the poor clerks of the Improvement Trust who had put up service of 11 to fifteen years while some alleged favourites of certain trustees were proposed to be retained although according to the mandate of the Board the latter should have been retrenched first. It would be recalled that in April last the Board passed a resolution that the Improvements Committee should follow, as far as possible, the following principles in retrenchment:

(1) Each department be treated as a separate unit for retrenchment; (2) Superannuated men, those who have five years' service to their credit and those who have put 25 years' service or more should be retrenched in the order mentioned.

After this resolution was passed the Establishment Sub-Committee recommended certain clerks for retrenchment who had put up service between seven to eleven years. The Improvements Committee, however, set aside this recommendation for some way or the other and recommended in their report for retrenchment clerks who had to their credit service from 14 to 16 years.

ADHERE TO APRIL POLICY.
Mr. Narayanlal Bansal moved a resolution on Tuesday reminding the Board the resolution passed in April last laying down the policy of retrenchment and recommending the committee to adhere to that policy.

Mr. M. N. Talpade seconded the proposition and strongly protested against the recommendation of the Improvements Committee in retrenching persons whose services should have been retained.

The resolution was supported by several trustees and passed unanimously.

The resolution was carried by a large majority and the resolution was thus again sent to the Improvements Committee to adhere to the policy outlined in the resolution of April last.

Mr. H. A. Lalit, President, then moved a resolution placing on record the Board's high appreciation of the very valuable services rendered to the city by Mr. R. H. A. Delves for 27 years in various capacities, the last seven years being as Chief Officer.

The resolution was supported by several trustees and passed unanimously.

wounded the religious feelings of the Hindus. All these statements are completely false.

On the 22nd of November Mr. Fazaluddin, Deputy Superintendent of Police went to Ghotwade with some sepoy and the Mahakarl and the Police Inspector, Junnar Circle. The people brought chairs for the officers to sit on outside the temple where the village school is held. There was a Congress flag on the outside of the temple and the Police Inspector on being asked why the flag was put up in front of a Government school, removed it. The police then removed some notice boards which were hung across the public road. No Government servant entered into any house or went inside the temple or did anything to injure the religious feelings of any Hindu.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, DEC. 4, 1930.

SRIJUT SAPRU SULKU.

Certain ominous details regarding the Oval Table Tamasha were featured by two of our evening contemporaries yesterday. They are journals devoted to the boosting of this farce and the revelations made by their special correspondents in London, although Nationalist India was not entirely unprepared for their reception, indicate that the job-lot of communalist squabblers shipped over to London as Lord Irwin's nominees have made an exhibition of themselves even sooner than was expected. Why is Srijiut Sapru in sulks? Let us quote the explanation provided by the Publicity Agent to the Sapru-Jayakar group at the Conference, the British journalist who, it appears, has succeeded Dr. Rushbrook Williams in Srijiut Sapru's political affections. "I am authorised by Sir T. B. Sapru," says this gentleman "to announce that henceforth he will work for what he considers to be the best interests of the country as an independent politician unconnected with any group or party." But there is a ray of hope. This "independent politician" will not be a lonely Knight-errant. "I understand," continues the Sapru "loud-speaker" for India, "that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru will probably find himself in agreement with 95 per cent. of the Indian politicians on all questions but he does not wish to have any party commitments. Already he has been speaking at the Committee in a purely individual capacity." We are sure the infection of "speaking in a purely individual capacity" will spread rapidly. The politician from Thakurdwar who has maintained a significant silence at the Conference proceedings must have spoken at Cambridge recently in a strictly individual capacity. In fact the avoidance of shouldering collective responsibility is one of the devices to which our Liberal friends readily resort when faced with practical difficulty. We notice that Mr. Sastri has already made his position clear. As for Mr. Fourteen Points Jinnah his position always remains clear. The quarrel over communal is-

suess will leave him unperturbed. Unbashed he will say "Gentlemen, I told you so." Unbashed, after his return to India he will be ready to tell us "Did I not say I was going to London to argue a case for India at the bar of world opinion? I have done it. Next case, please".

The distressing feature of the situation is that these unrepresentative "representatives" of India see before their very eyes an attempt made through the joint efforts of the Princes and the British Delegation to raise a political structure in India which will be favourable and profitable for the autocratic continuance by the Princes of their present position and extremely convenient for Britain for the safeguarding of her vested interests. And they who left London "to deliver the goods" stand helpless and amazed as the structure is being built up and yet cannot reconcile themselves to the fact that narrow communalism and squabbling over seats in the Legislature are pestilential obstacles they must ruthlessly destroy. They know that young India will pity them, they also know that it will have nothing to do with a political understanding with Britain which will deny to this country the essentials of true Swaraj. We can understand why Srijiut Sapru sulks. He has our sympathy. But he should have known better. He should not have ignored Mahatma's warning.

THE "TRUSTEESHIP" AT WORK

The letter addressed to the Government of India last week by Mr. D. P. Khaitan, President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, is an able, incisive examination of Government's recent Currency policy and deserves to be carefully studied by all those interested in the subject. It is also a most severe indictment of Government's financial policy in general and of the Exchange policy in particular. The gist of the whole document, packed with unchallengeable and up-to-date figures, is that ever since Government, in the teeth of public opinion, imposed upon the country the unnatural exchange ratio of 184, they have been compelled to commit a series of ruinous blunders to bolster up the ratio till now they have ruined their own credit in addition to sacrificing crores of Indian money. Mr. Khaitan shows how Government, to keep up the otherwise sagging ratio, by creating an artificial monetary stringency, have gone on borrowing recklessly far beyond their own budget limits. After nothing but the excess above budget estimates in respect of Rupee Loans, Sterling borrowings, Rupee Treasury Bills, and Postal Cash Certificates, Mr. Khaitan says: "Taking all these factors together, we come to the amazing figure of at least Rs. 80 crores as the excess of actual new borrowings for 1930-31 over the figure assumed in the Budget. If it is 60, is responsible, as we maintain it is, for these serious disturbances in the calculations of the Government—disturbances which result in the need for raising additional new loan for a stupendous sum of Rs. 80 crores, no other condemnation is required of this ill-fated ratio."

Referring next to the gold assets to the Paper Currency Reserve, sacrificed on the altar of the 2s. ratio and later on the 184 ratio, Mr. Khaitan estimates that Government "are responsible for frittering away Rs. 113.30 crores of gold assets in the two disastrous ventures they took upon themselves against the unanimous public opinion of the country." Comparing India with other countries, Mr. Khaitan points out that during the last decade of post-war reconstruction in several countries there have been substantial accretions to the gold stock in their reserves and that "it is only India that has in such a decade lost Rs. 113 crores of gold assets." "It is also only India," he proceeds to say, "that has tried to stabilise her currency on an over-valued basis of her currency unit. Japan and Britain stabilised their currencies on the pre-war basis. Countries like France, Italy and Belgium stabilised their currencies on an undervalued basis. To India alone belongs the unique distinction—also the unique damage—of establishing her currency on an over-valued basis." It does not require much intelligence to explain the difference as being due to India's subjection to alien rule.

There are several other ways, too, in which the ruinous ratio policy has damaged India's interests and those of even the Government of India. Perhaps, no form of damage is more tragic than the Indian exporters' loss at one stroke of about 12 per cent. of the price he got for his produce before the ratio was forced up. And as regards the loss to Government, it is no small loss to their credit that they have had to borrow at a high rate of interest and that "the rate which the Government have been paying for their 3 months' accommodation for their 6 months' accommodation has been anything like one per cent. higher

than the rate at which banks have been able to get deposits for a like period." It is perhaps only the Indian Government who have allowed their credit to rank lower than that of Banks. Well might "Indian Finance" say regarding the Government of India's reluctance to transfer control of finance and their anxiety to safeguard the integrity of the country's finances: "With a record, such as this, it does not lie in the mouth of the Government to cast aspersions on the financial wisdom of their popular successors." Mr. Khaitan seems to have still faith in Government and calls upon them to convene a conference of the various interests connected with Indian Finance with a view to secure a frank exchange of views and the adoption of suitable remedial measures. We doubt if anything less than India's complete control of her own finances can save her from being plunged deeper into the morass into which her "Trustees" have forced her.

THOSE "HYSTERICAL" STORIES!

The following article was kept ready for the Press by Sri. Mahadeo Desai on the eve of his arrest:—For days one had been hearing made no secret of the fact that the Collector and their subordinates had been making inquiries into the Borua villages. One would have thought that they had gone there to make inquiries into the numerous allegations of atrocities against the Collector. But the Collector's "casual visitors" referred to in the communique were these parts more than once, but no attempt has been made in the Collector's "essay" to disprove any of her "stories." She has given narrow details of the work of the ladies and girls from the Ashram, who are now camping in Borsad and the rest made up of conversations that the Sahib had with Dharalas, and of his visit to the "police headquarters" and to Dhedwada. How the visits are at all relevant, the Sahib alone can say, excepting possibly in so far as they are useful to show that Ashram girls, who seem to have got on his nerves, were "successfully" driven away from the one and would not, in the Sahib's opinion, dare to visit the other. For the rest, when he talks of Khadi as "a valuable monopoly of the Congress" and the Ashram girls not giving their father's names and not daring to accompany him to the Dhedwada, he betrays either reprehensible ignorance of Khadi and the Ashram or his inveterate prejudice against both.

Two facts, however, emerge clearly from the Collector's communique: (1) That the peasants would not cloud the issue by raising the question of the status of the price and claiming remission "no one complained that the Land Revenue was in any way excessive, and it was from poverty that they refused to pay"; (2) That the two villages that the Collector selected as "safe" from his point of view (i.e., being fairly free from atrocities) where practically deserted and that though the people are living in booths "like the well known 'Chhapras' in which visitors to Mahabeshwar and Panatpur during the hot weather" (how one wishes the Collector exchanged places with them and secured personal experience of the "chhapras"), they have gone in for a sacrifice and that they are "being egged on to further sacrifice by some male and female workers who have come from Ahmedabad."

One almost pictures before one's eyes the Collector gnashing his teeth and vowing vengeance against the Ashram which has sent forth its "vigilance committee" to "see what atrocities were being perpetrated." These words within quotation marks are sarcastically uttered, but one may challenge the Government to (Continued on page 5.)

GREATER BOMBAY RECENT GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS ANALYSED.

(BY K. K. VAIDYA.)

The recent proposals of the Government for co-ordination of the administration of Bombay City and Suburbs have received almost unimpaired praise from certain influential residents of the Suburbs and the task of criticising the proposals has fallen to the lot of the lesser folk. Bombay City is affected only by the proposed City Court and the extension of the jurisdiction of the Bombay High Court to the suburbs and these proposals are well criticised and will continue to be the strongly criticised in Bombay. But the other proposals affect mainly the suburbs and the suburban residents, should examine how far the proposals will meet their present and future requirements.

The proposals are divided under five heads, viz. (1) Revenue and General Administration, (2) Police, (3) Judiciary, (4) Public Works and (5) Local Self-Government. The transfer of Public Works from Thana to Bombay is of little interest to the public and it follows necessarily from the proposal to form one Collectorate for Bombay City and the suburbs. The other proposals are very important and deserve to be closely examined. REMOVE THE ANOMALY. Revenue and General Administration: Under this head it is proposed to form one Collectorate for Bombay City and a portion of the present Suburban District, south of a line drawn from the north to Versova to the north of Ghatkoper. This is a right beginning for the administrative unity of Greater Bombay, but unless the land revenue policy in the suburbs is brought on a par with that in Bombay it matters very little to the suburban resident whether he is under the Collector of Bombay or under the Collector of the Suburban District who sits in the building next to that occupied by the former in the Old Custom House at Bombay. The amalgamation of the two Collectorates is actuated by the present financial stringency but in the Government note this amalgamation is proposed with a definitely stated object, thus, "The object aimed at is the co-ordination of policy in Bombay Island and in the Suburbs."

What the suburban residents badly require is this co-ordination or rather uniformity of policy in the two halves of Greater Bombay but in spite of the lofty object the actual proposals under the heads are to retain all the present inequalities and anomalies in the suburban land policy. BOMBAY'S "BED-ROOMS." As the Government note clearly admits, the suburbs are economically dependent upon Bombay. They are aptly described as the bed rooms of Bombay. The property market and capital market of the suburbs is that of Bombay and therefore capital cannot be sufficiently attracted for the development of the suburbs unless the Government's land policy and the land laws are equally liberal in both the areas. At present the most glaring inequalities in this respect are (a) the exorbitant levy of non-agricultural assessment; (b) excessive stringent building rules and regulations imposed under the Land Revenue Code and (c) the difference in the land mortgage law in Bombay City and the suburbs.

(a) Non-agricultural Assessment. The agricultural lands in the Island of Bombay have always been allowed to be used for building purposes without any non-agricultural assessment although the Land Revenue Code applying to the City of Bombay authorises the Government to levy this assessment. The unearned increment in respect of these lands is rightly given up by the Government in return for the greater advantages accruing to the Public Treasury by the growth of the City. This unearned increment in Bombay is reaped partly by the landowners and partly by the Local Bodies with the result that these bodies are able to get sufficient revenue for performing their civic duties. UNFAIR. In the suburban District a non-agricultural Assessment, which amounts very often to hundred times of the agricultural assessment, is levied. The suburban buildings yield a poorer return to the investor for various reasons and this non-agricultural assessment constitutes an unjust taxation. If Greater Bombay is one economic entity and receives the same standard of protection and other state services from the Provincial Government, this differentiation of treatment in point of land tax becomes simply scandalous and cannot be excused by pointing out to any technical differences in the tenures of lands in Bombay and the suburbs. The state has ample power to effect a uniformity by liberalising the more

restricted tenures. But the suburban land tenures are not really so restricted as the Government want us to believe for justifying the levy of the non-agricultural assessment. UNTENABLE CLAIM. In this connection the writer brought to the notice of the Government the existence of a Permanent Settlement of Land Revenue like Bengal, established in Salsette by the East India Company in 1799-1801 and pointed out decisions of the Bombay High Court wherein the Settlement was held as still binding. On this ground the claim to this heavy non-agricultural assessment becomes untenable. This Permanent Settlement expressly confers upon the ryots the right of full proprietorship in the soil. The High Court has held in 1 Bom. 352 that the general theory of state proprietorship of lands in India must be considered as limited by such express grants or adverse possession against the Crown and the ryots in Salsette like the Mirasdars of the Deccan are full proprietors of their lands. But although interpellations were asked in the Legislative Council by Mr. Nariman the Government are not still prepared to abolish the assessment. They are considering whether the claim under the Settlement can be avoided on the ground of limitation, waiver, repeal or other technical objections. This tendency to avoid a Permanent Settlement once solemnly introduced is deplorable under a Government which is jealously preserving the Permanent Settlement of Bengal in spite of the onslaught of the modern economic theories against such settlements.

The land owners in the suburbs are forming Associations to collect funds for suits for securing the enforcement of the Permanent Settlement in respect of building lands at least. The Vile Parle Inamdar has obtained a decision of the Privy Council against the Government declaring that the non-agricultural Assessment is not a separate tax and therefore the proceeds from this assessment belong to the Inamdar and Khots as assignees of the Government's claim to Land Revenue. If this assessment goes to these assignees the public do not get even an indirect benefit from it. THE REMEDY. The Government can extricate themselves from these inconvenient claims under the Permanent Settlement and under the Privy Council decision by constituting this assessment as a distinct tax under a separate Act like the Local Fund Cess Act and by giving the proceeds of the tax to the Local Bodies or to a central Local Body for the various suburbs of Bombay. But this is too much to expect at the present time when the Provincial finances are on the verge of bankruptcy. (b) Building restrictions under the Land Revenue Code. It is not denied that the development of the suburbs should be controlled according to the modern ideas of town planning, public health and aesthetic considerations. Over-crowding should be prevented in the suburbs and they should be reserved as a clean residential area. Industries, workshops, godowns and other concerns that their inevitable paraformalia and the type of population they require should be avoided in the suburbs. But it must be admitted that the Suburban properties have to compete with those in Bombay in the capital and property market and the suburbs cannot afford to maintain building restrictions which are not enforced even in the modernized residential areas under the Bombay Improvement Trust.

BURDEN OF RESTRICTIONS. The restriction of built up area to one-fourth of the total area of the plot and the total prohibition of buildings above two stories go to reduce the income from suburban properties as compared with those in Bombay, and consequently the suburban local bodies also get a poor income by way of taxation, while the rate of Municipal taxation in Bombay is 18 p.c. the taxation in the suburbs comes to 20 p.c. including the water rate and non-agricultural assessment. But while in Bombay the revenue from taxation per mile of Road length is several lacs of Rupees in some localities the revenue in Vile Parle comes to less than Rs. 3,000 per mile. Unless the fiscal density of the suburbs is increased by allowing more intensive development of properties the local bodies will not be able to take up the expensive problems of drainage, water supply, etc. Similarly the building rules against shops, chawls, and C.I. sheet structures are made unnecessarily severe and almost ridiculous. They retard suburban development. Retail shops supplying the daily needs of the residents such as Pan-bidi shops, newspaper shops, florists' shops, eating houses, small grocers' shops, tailor's shops, electric flour-mills and even hair-cutting saloons and medical dispensaries are

NOTES OF THE DAY

Hustling.

The Round Table Conference has sadly hustled the question of the separation of Burma. The carefully selected Burmese "delegates" naturally spoke for separation. Several Indian nominees including Princes echoed the official view, which was of course to promote every disintegrating factor. Mr. Chintamani seemed almost alone in resisting the hustling policy. He rightly contended that Indians would not stand in the way of separation if the Burmese really wished it. But he was not sure that the Burmese really wished for separation. Only a few days ago the General Council of All-Burmese Associations submitted a memorandum to the Premier and to the Chairman of the Conference protesting against the idea of immediate separation, and declaring that the wishes of "millions of Burmese Buddhists" who are members of General Council of All-Burmese Association.

Common Interests.

The Memorandum enumerates a number of points against separation, of which the most important are: (1) "That the Burmese people have a very strong religious affinity with India; almost all the religious foundations of Burma are in India"; (2) That "Burmese ancestry and almost all the historical and cultural traditions are founded in India"; (3) That "the customs and manners of the Burmese people in many cases come down from India"; (4) That "Burma's association in these ways with India dates back to more than 2000 years"; (5) That "Burma is dependant for much of her prosperity on Indian labour"; (6) That "India is the largest individual consumer of Burma's produce"; (7) That "the stage of political and constitutional development which Burma has now reached has come to her as a part of India"; (8) That "the separatists have no clear idea of what separate Burma would be"; (9) That "Burma's complaint is not against India but only against the Government of India". It is clear as day-light that the British wish to separate India and Burma to weaken each and prolong their hold on both. The Burmese people should beware of playing into the hands of vested interests.

Students and Politics.

In his address at the Aligarh University, Lord Irwin praised the students of the University—as was to be expected in the present state of things—for not joining the national struggle. But in his usual way he added: "that as the youths 'pass' from school to college and from college out through the gate-way into the battlefield of life, they may find themselves properly equipped for the fray with their armour bright and feel the ground solid beneath their feet." The suggestion is clear that youths should not take any part whatsoever in active politics as they are not sufficiently equipped and may be led beyond their depth. But a hundred things have to be done in active political agitation and there are many which adult students are well equipped enough to do without losing their balance. After all, one learns to do things more through action than from books.

Couism in Politics.

The late Mr. Emile Coue, an eminent French psycho-therapist, prescribed by one simple remedy for all diseases. It was for the patient to say to himself daily: "Day by day, in every way, I am getting better and better." "It does not matter," he would urge upon the patients, "if things do not actually get better soon, but say with confidence, 'day by day, etc.' The Government of India seem to be following that method when they say in effect in their weekly "appreciations," "Week by week, in every way, things are getting better and better." In a way things are getting better—for the country.

not legally allowed to remain within the Town Planning Schemes except on reserved roads and the local bodies have to overlook the breaches of this rule. Small structures of three single rooms or of two double rooms are disallowed as being "chawls." C.I. Sheet structures are totally banned from the Town Planning Schemes even for the use of Malls and mental servants. The most objectionable character of these rules is that they are not made by the local bodies but by the Provincial Government under the rule-making power conferred by the Land Revenue Code. They leave little discretion to the Local bodies. The power to make sanitary building rules and to punish breaches of these rules by the severe methods (Continued on page 8.)

ADDITIONAL HANDICAP ON COTTON TRADE.

Proposed Duty On Cotton Exports.

E. I. C. ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST AGAINST CORPORATION'S PROPOSAL.

The Secretary of the East India Cotton Association has addressed the following to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

The Directors of the East India Cotton Association have noticed the proposal made by the Corporation of the City of Bombay that in order to enable the Corporation to take over the City Improvement Trust, the Government of Bombay should furnish them with some further sources of revenue. One of the sources proposed for this revenue is a tax of four annas per bale of cotton exported from Bombay. This proposal was considered at a meeting of the Directors of the East India Cotton Association on Monday, the 24th November 1930, when the Board unanimously resolved to address the Government of Bombay protesting against the proposed additional handicap on the Cotton Trade of Bombay.

It is recognised that the Port of Bombay is principally a port of transit and any tax put on imports or exports at Bombay is a handicap on that Port and is an artificial stimulus to other competing ports. In the case of Bombay in regard to this particular commodity (cotton) the competing ports are Karachi, Okha and Bedi Bundar. The exports of cotton from these ports have been steadily rising and the Directors of this Association desire to lodge their protest against any further handicap being put on the Port of Bombay in the shape of an export duty on cotton from Bombay, which does not exist in the other ports named above.

LOSS TO COTTON GROWER.

Cotton is a commodity which is grown in most parts of India. In fact, it is grown all over India except in the Bengal Presidency. Bombay is regarded as the leading cotton market, which guides and, to an appreciable extent, controls the rates for cotton available to growers in all India. Any tax levied on cotton at the Port of Bombay would be reflected in the prices of cotton available to the growers, and from that point of view would be a loss to the cotton cultivator all over India. This aspect of the question my Directors understand, is being urged on the Government of India by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, and therefore, they do not desire to dwell upon it any length here, but my Board consider that this point cannot be emphasized too much.

The Commercial Community, interested in cotton in Bombay, have been protesting, for the last

several years, against the duty of Re. 1 per bale imposed by the Government of Bombay on cotton imported into Bombay since 1921 for the purpose of financing the Development Department of the Government of Bombay. This tax of Re. 1 per bale which amounts to Rs. 2 per candy (the standard unit in which quotations for cotton are quoted in Bombay) has been recognised as a serious handicap on the turnover of cotton in the City of Bombay. Representations have repeatedly been submitted to Government for years, praying that this tax should be removed. The demand of the commercial community in this connection has not been met till now and it strikes them as little exasperating that a suggestion should be put forward by a responsible body like the Corporation of the City of Bombay to further increase this handicap. I am, on behalf of the Directors of this Association, to protest against this unequivocal and most emphatic.

FURTHER HANDICAP

The Directors deem it necessary to mention, with due deference to the Corporation, that, in proposing this course, they have followed a very short-sighted policy. My Directors are convinced that the best interests of the Corporation lie in the direction of expanding the trade of Bombay, and, cannot, conceivably, lie in contraction of the trade of Bombay, even though such contraction may bring little revenue to the Corporation. The prosperity of the City of Bombay depends upon the unrestricted handling of the various commodities by the commercial community of Bombay City, and any tax which may affect the handling of commercial commodities in Bombay, be it either at the time of export or import, must inevitably result in the trade of Bombay being diverted to other ports.

All sections of the Cotton Trade in Bombay have been making efforts for the last several years to minimise the charges for handling cotton in Bombay, with a view to (1) encouraging a larger turnover at Bombay Port, and (2) lowering the overhead charges, in order to ensure the maximum price to the cotton grower in India. At a juncture like this, if the Corporation of the City of Bombay come forward with a proposal to impose an additional burden on exports from the Port of Bombay, it can hardly be extravagant to say that they almost astonish the Trade by their suggestion. This feeling becomes all the keener when it

PEACE AND TRANQUILITY IN AFGHANISTAN.

False Rumours Contradicted.

The Secretary to the Royal Afghan Consulate, Bombay, writes:— "The Times of India," Bombay, in its issue of 1st December has published a report from the newspaper "Zamindar" under the heading of "Impudent Tribesmen Ask Afghan King to Abdicate." The Royal Afghan Consulate, Bombay, on the basis of authentic information, while contradicting such a rumour states that it is known in well informed circles that since last year the "Zamindar" of Lahore has adopted a peculiar attitude towards Afghanistan and does propaganda in different ways and manners against the present regime in Afghanistan. All its reports and comments have proved contrary to its assertions and its motives have come to light. Accordingly this Consulate has very often contradicted the rumours spread by the said and other Lahore papers and have stated that they circulate such unfounded news merely with self motives. It is regrettable to note that the special correspondent of the "Times" should attach such importance to these rumours and simply ignore the true facts. As in the newspaper "Nadir" of Bombay, also the said reports have been published, this Consulate, therefore, assures that all such reports are false and mischievous. There is peace and tranquillity all over Afghanistan and the commands of His Majesty are received with loyalty and faithfulness. No deputation has waited on His Majesty and no Ghilzai tribes have expressed their repentance on their past conduct. His Majesty is popular all over and loved by the whole nation. The Afghans wholeheartedly co-operate with their present regime in its thoughts and actions.

TRIUMPH FOR CONGRESS

Itwari Merchants Close Shops.

(From A Correspondent.)

The Congress has triumphed over the impasse created by certain cloth merchants in Itwari whose decision to sell foreign cloth had forced the Congress to commence picketing at the shops. The merchants concerned have now agreed not to sell foreign cloth upto 31st January 1931 and the pickets have, therefore, been withdrawn. Appasaheb Halde, President of the "War Council" and the Secretary of the Merchants' Association played an important part in bringing about the settlement.

is borne in mind that every important Committee or Commission which has, in recent years, considered a levy of export duty on raw cotton from India, has unequivocally expressed itself against it.

The Indian Cotton Committee (1919) recommended a cotton cess of 8 annas a bale on cotton consumed in mills in India and on cotton exported from all parts in India; the fundamental condition of cess being that the proceeds of the cess were to be definitely earmarked for work on cotton in India. (Vide para 202 of their Report). The Government of India accepted the principles underlying the recommendation of the Committee but reduced the cess to four annas a bale for the first three years and to two annas a bale for subsequent years. It is out of the proceeds of this cess that the Indian Central Cotton Committee is able to carry on its operations.

TRADE NOT CONSULTED

My Directors would have preferred to make this representation to the Corporation of the City of Bombay in the first instance, but for the fact that the Corporation resolved upon their approval of this export tax on 24th November contrary to the expectations of my Directors, who anticipated that the question would be referred to them for their opinion before the Corporation forwarded their suggestion to the Government of Bombay. As, however, the Corporation have thought fit to forward their resolution to the Government of Bombay without ascertaining the views of the trade directly affected by this proposed new export duty, my Board have no option to represent their views to the Government without any further delay.

Bombay has a keen competitor in the Port of Karachi, to say nothing of the efforts that are being made by some Rulers of Indian States on the Kathiawar coast, who are endeavouring to build up the export and import trade of their ports by all sorts of concessions and facilities, not to mention the other methods of competition, which were in vogue at least in Indian States. Ports, in a few years back, I have the honour to request on behalf of the Cotton Trade of Bombay that the Governor in Council will be pleased to reject the proposed duty of four annas per bale of cotton exported from Bombay.

POST GRADUATE STUDIES IN BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The new Bombay University Act came into force last year, but the regulations governing postgraduate studies in the University remain unsettled. Part II chapter V of the Act says that the Board of Postgraduate Studies shall recommend to the Syndicate which teachers in the Colleges shall be recognised for Post-graduate instruction and research.

No decision has yet been announced on the matter, and as the Act does not lay down any rules for the guidance of the Board, it is important, if unfair discrimination is not to occur, that the principles governing its choice should be freely discussed. Also, when they are formulated, they must be uniformly applied.

Owing to the greater opportunities for research in Science than in Arts subjects, principles must be adopted that do not place unfairly on teachers in the latter group.

The following seem to be the most reasonable principles:—

The Board shall recommend to the Syndicate for recognition:—

- (1) all teachers who have been connected with Postgraduate and/or Honours teaching in the University for at least five years.
- (2) all teachers who hold research degrees of any recognised University Indian or foreign. On all teachers who have published work on an academic subject which is of recognised value. In the event of doubt, the appropriate Board of Studies should be asked for its opinion on any teacher.
- (3) all teachers who have during the last five years supervised and taught students for the M. A. by examination or by thesis.
- (4) any non-teachers who hold research degrees, or have taught, examined or supervised for the M. A. Examination of the Bombay University "may" be recognised at the discretion of the Board of Postgraduate Studies.

The Board of Postgraduate Studies need not fear that these criteria are too broad to ensure a high standard of Postgraduate teaching. They allow the natural gravitation of students to teachers of proved efficiency which will inevitably form a more sensitive method of selection than any narrow decision of a small and fallible Board. The Board should remember that in Western Universities almost every teacher in institutions affiliated to the University is considered competent to guide research students.

It is no use emphasising too much the research qualifications of experienced and veteran Professors in Arts subjects who have already trained and guided successfully students in research. It must be borne in mind that the Bombay University, in the past, had no research degrees of the type of Ph.D. and D.Sc. Under the circumstances, if we press too much the possession of a Ph.D. or a D.Sc., we are likely to rule out as unfit veteran scholars like Professors Hodiwalla, Prof. P. A. Wadia, Prof. N. B. Divatia, Prof. G. C. Bhat, Prof. V. K. Rajwade and others.

WHEN ASSEMBLY MEETS.

Govt. To Ask For Repressive Legislation ?

NEW DELHI, Dec. 3.

An official announcement regarding the dates of the Assembly session may be expected shortly. While the legislative business is not so pressing as to require an earlier session, certain technical formalities have to be gone through whenever a new Assembly is formed and these would require an earlier inauguration. It is understood, therefore, that the session is likely to be called by January 14, when members will take the oath of office and elect the President and that on the 16th the Viceroy will formally welcome the members to the session and review the political situation.

THE FIRST BUSINESS.

The Council of State will, of course, follow a fortnight later and will meet in the beginning of February. Soon after the inauguration the first task of the Assembly will be the election of the Standing Finance and other Committees of the House to go through the programme pending for their approval before submission to the Assembly. It may be recalled that during the growth of the Assembly these Committees have come to play an important preliminary role before Government submits various financial issues and questions of policy to the House for vote. As regards the business likely to come before the House, non-official ranks have been very slow to put in notices of questions or resolutions while the Government programme is not yet ready. Most probably interest

MR. BRELVI AS "B" CLASS PRISONER.

The "Khalafat Daily" writes:—

Judgment has been delivered in the case against Mr. S. A. Brelvi and he has been sentenced to six and a half months imprisonment and put in "B" class. We are at a loss to understand under what rule the Court assigned "B" class to a distinguished citizen and a well known journalist like Mr. Brelvi. We have had serious political differences with Mr. Brelvi and we have strongly opposed his recent political activities out as journalists we cannot tolerate this insult to a distinguished member of our profession.

Looking to the education, social status and the living to which Mr. Brelvi was used everyone would be surprised at the decision of the court. We are sure that no Court would dare to accord such treatment to an English journalist as has been accorded to Mr. Brelvi. We hope the Local Government will immediately look into the matter and will transfer Mr. Brelvi from "B" class to "A" class which he so eminently deserves.

ARRESTS AT LIMBASI

Women Volunteers Touring Villages.

(From A Correspondent.)

LIMBASI, (Kaira), Dec. 2.

The following seven persons were arrested yesterday:—

- (1) Ratilal, (2) Lalubhai, (3) Dhulabhai, (4) Bhailabhai, (5) Fakirbhai, (6) Trikambhai, (7) Kashibhai. They were arrested under Section 17 (1) of Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908. Enthusiasm prevails here in spite of the arrests. Prabhat Peries are regularly taken out in the morning.

After the visit of Shrimati Bhaklakshmi Desai in the taluka, a batch of women volunteers is touring the villages to advance the cause of spinning wheels and put a stop to the evil of drink.

Even if it be found essential to scrutinise minutely research work done by particular professors, that can be appropriately done by a body of experts in the particular subjects concerned.

The nearest approximation to such a body to the Board of Studies. The present Postgraduate Board is composed of 8 men who certainly do not represent all subjects; and even an individual member who represents a particular subject should not take upon himself the responsibility of sitting in judgment upon the competence of other professors in the same subject, much less in other subjects; it is a responsibility which can best be undertaken after consulting the Board of Studies in the subject.

It is for the first time in the history of the University that control over Postgraduate teaching is going to be exercised. It is therefore necessary that the Board of Postgraduate Studies should visualise the tremendous responsibility that lies on its shoulders, and should act in such a way that the enlightened public and the Colleges of the Bombay Presidency may have no grounds to quarrel with its ultimate decisions either as regards the principles accepted or as regards their applications.—Yours, etc., A. K. TRIVEDI.

The College, Baroda, December 2.

WONDERS OF A NEW WORLD.

Sir J. C. Bose's Revelations Of Life.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

At the anniversary meeting of the Bose Institute this evening, Sir J. C. Bose gave a demonstration of some of his principal discoveries, beginning with the response of inorganic matter to stimulus, announced before the International Congress of Science at Paris in 1900, to the essentially identical life-reactions of plants and animals. Among the striking experiments was the astonishing spectacle of plants, supposed to be without any automatic pulsatory activity, actually recording their pulse-beat which was shown to be affected by drugs as the pulse-beat of the animal heart. No less startling was the demonstration of movement of sap in plants which, in total absence of the advanced study of plant and animal physiology, was shown not only to ascend upwards but also, under special circumstances, made to descend downwards.

PSYCHOLOGICAL MECHANISM.

In continuation of his discourses Sir Jagadis said nothing could have more effectively paralysed advance of knowledge of reactions of life, as the wrong hypothesis that the physiological mechanism is entirely different in plant and animal kingdoms. The perpetuation of this error has been due to: (1) narrow specialisation that kept the advanced study of plant and animal physiology separate in Western and Indian Universities resulting in losing sight of the true significance of kindred phenomena; (2) the want of sufficiently sensitive methods of record of vital reactions, a defect which has been overcome by the invention and construction of supersensitive instruments in the Institute; but the gravest error has resulted from (3) concentrating attention to form and neglecting the far more important function of the organ. It is admitted that plants, on account of similarity of function, have digestive organs in as much as they dissolve and absorb organic substances such as captures flies, though the forms of the digestive organs are different in plant and animal. In the same way the tissue which exhibits rapid contraction is a "muscle" be it plant or animal. Even ordinary plants are found to exhibit contraction under stimulation. Again the particular strand in the animal or plant which carries the impulse of excitation and produces movement at a distance is the "conducting nerve". In extension of his previous results, a very large number of plants have been found by his scholars to conduct excitatory impulse and cause contractile fall of the leaf at a distance, the characteristics of the impulse being in every way analogous to the nervous impulse in the animal. The conduction of the impulse, moreover, is temporarily or permanently arrested by various physiological blocks which are found effective in arresting the nervous impulse in the animal.

In regard to automatic rhythmic pulsation, supposed to be confined only in animal tissues, such activity has been discovered in the Institute in "Cajanus" and other plants.

THE NEW FACTS.

A thorough acquaintance of the principle and action of the supersensitive instruments and of the novel methods is essential for success in the new lines of investigation. It may be stated that the eminent investigator Hans Molisch of Vienna University was able last year to repeat with inviolable success some of the fundamental experiments; L. N. Rao, the plant physiologist, specially deputed to my Institute by the University of Mysore, had not the slightest difficulty in experimental verification of the results which establish the unity of physiological mechanism in plant and animal. Those obsessed by the old erroneous theory may have misgivings that the obvious interpretation of the fully established new facts are opposed to orthodox views. But in progressive knowledge there can be no dogmatic principle constituting an unalterable standard of orthodoxy. It may be said that the new facts and their interpretations are fully in accord with

the principles of physiology in general, the tendency of which, following the recent discoveries, is towards increasing recognition of essential similarity of the vital processes in animals and plants.

END OF THE CONFLICT.

A totally new line of investigation was initiated in detecting and recording the invisible hormonal changes induced in consequence of changes in the environment. Two batches of similar Mimosa plants were grown, one in the open and the other in a semi-shaded green house. The excitability of the plant grown in the open was times greater, it was far more alert and reacted to stimulation three times more quickly; and finally the speed of its nervous impulse was three and a half times greater. The invisible hormonal changes can thus be revealed by the new method of investigation.

The plant has been regarded as devoid of rhythmic pulsatory activity similar to that exhibited by the animal heart. The actual pulse-beat recorded by the plant was, however, shown to be extraordinarily similar to that of the animals. Drugs, generally speaking, affect the plant and animal alike. When the plant was chloroformed it was a terrible sight for the audience to watch the flutterings and spasms like those of a creature desperately struggling for life. At last the conflict was ended and life became interlocked in the rigidity of death.

EFFECT OF DRUGS.

Even more startling was the effect of drugs on animal heart recorded by the Resonant Cardiograph invented at the Institute, by which the changes induced in the different phases of the heart-beat was made visible with unprecedented accuracy. Recent investigations cast a flood of light on the anomalies of reactions of drugs on different persons. The effects are found to depend on the dose and also on the tonic condition of the individual.

The discovery of pulsating tissue in plants has solved the problem of the rise of sap. This movement has previously been regarded as due to push from below by the root-pressure and pull from above by transpiration from leaves. The active movement of sap however, persists when the root is cut off and transpiration abolished by coating the leaves with impermeable varnish, proving the existence of an independent propulsive activity. Certain plants like Cornflower and others have been discovered which afford striking demonstration of the propulsive activity. Thus the drooping and dying leaf, when supplied with warm water at its cut end was seen to be revived and fully erected with incredible rapidity. The sap can not only be made to flow upwards but downwards as well by merely transferring supply of water to the apex.

BARRIER BROKEN DOWN.

Sir J. C. Bose said in conclusion that the investigations established the important generalisation of the unity of physiological mechanism in all life. For as in the animal so in the plant there is similar contractile movement in response to stimulus, similar cell-to-cell propagation of pulsatory movement, similar circulation of fluid by pumping action and similar nervous mechanism for the transmission of excitation. The supreme importance of the study of simple plant organisation lies in the fact that it would solve many perplexing problems in the more complex animal life.

From the plant to the animal we thus follow the long fairway of the Ascent of Life. The barriers which separated kindred phenomena are now thrown down, the plant and animal being found to be a multiple unity in a single ocean of being. In realising this, is the sense of final mystery of things lessened or deepened? Science can not but wake in us a deeper sense of awe, and her new advances gain a step in that stairway of rock which all must climb we desire to look from the mountain tops of the spirit upon the promised land of Truth.—A. P.

CASE AGAINST SGT. KAKALBHAI KOTHARY

Judgement Postponed.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHANDHUKA, Dec. 2.

At long last, the case against Sjt. Kakalbhai Kothary of the Saurashtra has been concluded and judgment which was to be delivered yesterday will be delivered Monday next.

It will be remembered that the charge against Sjt. Kakalbhai Kothary was that of having delivered a speech at Ranpur. Sjt. Kakalbhai had submitted a list of 76 defense witnesses to prove to the Court that he had never delivered any speech and that the case was concocted.

Sjt. Kakalbhai was anxious to finish the case as early as possible, and he therefore reduced the number of defense witnesses from 76 to 12 only, overruling advice of his friends.

The defence witnesses included respectable persons like the President of Ranpur Municipality

three Municipal Councillors of Ranpur, President Dhandhuka Taluka local Board, Mr. Iswarlal Vyas, Editor Saurashtra, Mr. Harigovind Pandya and Mr. Himalal Sukla of Ahmedabad Bar. All the defence witnesses were unanimous on two things: (1) Sjt. Kakalbhai had never made any speech. (2) The whole prosecution was a concoction appeared to be conceived with the idea of removing the accused from Ranpur.

After examination of defence-witnesses was over, Sjt. Bhailal Sarabhai Patel, the counsel for the defence, made an able speech dissecting and analysing the whole evidence before the Court.

JUDGMENT POSTPONED.

The arguments being over, the Magistrate fixed 1st December as day for delivering judgment. But yesterday when Sjt. Kakalbhai Kothary went to the Court, the Magistrate said: "I am sorry, I am unable to deliver judgment to-day. The Magistrate fixed 8th December for final decision."

WINTER SERVICE KASHMIR RUGS

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Check Designs Coloured Grounds with fringed Ends Big Stripes as per illustration.



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A. I. S. A. KHADI BHANDAR

396, Kalkadevi Rd., BOMBAY 2.

N. B.—Mossul orders will be promptly executed.

SHIPPING NEWS

Export & Import

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 3.
Chakrata, Gorete, Moulmein.
Rizwan, Sowage, Calcutta.
Rehmani, Leck, Bhowanagar.
DEPARTURES.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 4.
Jalspashmi, Memory, Karachi.
Akbar, Ward, Calcutta.
Nizam, Brestin, Calcutta.
Barpeta, Partridge, Bureh.

LOADING.

Dec. 3.
Steamer Cracovia for Trieste.
Steamer Malloja for London.
Steamer Tarentia for Liverpool.

S.S. Chakrata:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Chakrata, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a general cargo.

S.S. Rizwan:—The T. N. Coy's steamer Rizwan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Rehmani:—The T. M. Coy's steamer Rehmani, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhowanagar, with ballast.

S.S. Hatipara:—The M. M. & Coy's steamer Hatipara, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Barpeta:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Barpeta, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Bureh, with a general cargo and passengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

WEDNESDAY, December 3.
3 Lichtenfels, Karachi, 10-12, L. Edwards Ltd.

5 Fustilawa, Trieste, 5-12, L. T. and M. I.
6 Begum, NF, NF, T. Morrison and Co.

8 Tyo Maru, Kobe, 13-12, N. Y. Kaisha
13 Dumana, London, N.F. M. M. and Co.

15 Karoa, Durban, 3-12, M. M. and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Jalubala, Bassin, N. F. Scindia S. N. Co.
3 Barpeta, P. Gulf, 4-12, M. M. and Co.

4 Varela, Bureh, 5-12, M. M. and Co.
6 Kidderpur, Kobe, 20-12, M. M. and Co.

7 Nizam, Calcutta, 4-12, T. Morrison and Co.
9 Hatarama, Calcutta, 9-12, M. M. and Co.

10/11 Jaladuta, Rangoon, 6-12, Scindia S. N. Co.
14 Jalarashmi, Karachi, 4-12, Scindia S. N. Co.

15 Khosrou, Mauritius, 4-12, T. Morrison and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

H Janknagar, Janknagar, 4-12, L. Naranji and Co.
N Sophi, Marie, M. Coest, 5-12, Merchant S. N. Co.

P Jalubhar, Rangoon, N. F. Scindia S. N. Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON
Malloja, 5-12-30, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 12-12-30, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Viceroy of India 30-11-30, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Rajputana, 26-12-30, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.
Hatturra, 9-12-30, M. M. and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Circassia, 26-12-30, G. T. Co.
Elyssa, 5-1-30, G. T. Co.

Britania, 26-1-31, G. T. Co.
Cian Kenneth, 3-12-30, J. F. Co.
Tarentia, 4-12-30, G. T. Co.

City of Marseilles, 6-12-30, K. N. Co.
FROM GOTHENBURG.
Simla, 27-11-30, G. T. Co.

FROM HAMBURG.
Lichtenfels 25-11-20, L. Edward Ltd.
Trautenfels, 2-12-30, L. Edwards Ltd.

Wardenfels, 21-12-30, L. Edward Ltd.
Trifels, 29-12-30, L. Edward Ltd.

FROM NEW YORK.
Potter 19-11-30, L. Edward Ltd.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Bovenkerk, 7-12-30, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

Ridderkerk, 22-12-30, E. D. Sassoon and Co.
FROM TRIESTE.
Fusijama, 26-11-30, L. T. Co.

FROM NEW YORK.
City of Christchurch, 27-11-30, F. F. Campbell and Co.
City of Hongkong, 26-12-30, F. F. Campbell and Co.

Potter 7-12-30, L. Edward Ltd.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Jho Maru, 30-11, N. Y. Kaisha.

Sumatra Maru, 25-12, O. S. Kaisha.
Kidderpore 30-11-P and O. Co.
Rawalpindi, 19-12, P. and O. Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.
Mantua, 29-11-30, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.
Chinkoa 30-11-30, M. M. and Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Hilda N. F. L. G. Co.

FOR GENOA.
Arabia, 1-12-30, Italiana.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Baroda, N. F. M. M. and Co.

Varsova, 23-11-30, M. M. and Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Rabenfels, N. F., L. Edward Ltd.

FOR KARACHI.
City of York, 29-11-30, K. N. Co.
FOR DUBAI.
Karoa, 3-12-30, M. M. and Co.

FOR KOBE.
Tottori Maru, 29-11-30, N. F. Kaisha.
FOR RANGOON.
Garmula, N. F. M. M. and Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.
Khosrou N. F. T. M. and Co.
FOR ADEN.
Dara N. F., T. M. and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Hubro, N. F., S. S. N. Co.
Nizam, N. F. T. M. and Co.
Naranga, N. F. M. M. and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON.
Mantua, 5434, Jack, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.
Chinkoa, 3329, Lamb M. H. and Co.

FOR GENOA.
Arabia, 4499, Stagnaro, M. Italiana.

Fusijama, 4155, Grodross, M. Italiana.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Tottori Maru, 5715, Dama, N. Y. Kaisha.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Baroda, 1877, Eadie, M. M. and Co.

Varsova, 1957, Rowe M. M. and Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Hilda 2973, Tarabochia, L. T. Co.

FOR KARACHI.
City of York 5033, McArthur, K. N. Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Rabenfels, 4195, Metz, L. Edward Ltd.

FOR RANGOON.
Garmula, 3234, Mann M. M. and Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.
Khosrou, 2491, Beattie, T. M. and Co.

FOR DUBAI.
Karoa, 3603, Fishley, M. M. and Co.

FOR ADEN.
Dara 3082, Wheeler, T. M. and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Hubro, 1027, Haagenen, S. S. N. Co.

Nizam, 3334, Robb, T. M. and Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATE.
Viceroy of India 1-12-30.

Jalarashmi 2-12-30.
Kidderpore 2-12-30.
Varela 2-12-30.

Janaki 2-12-30.
Sophie Marie 2-12-30.
Hegum 2-12-30.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Dec. 3.
S.S. Viceroy of India for London:—1,001 cwt. myrobolam, 1,000 cwt. myrobolam, 1,000 cwt. myrobolam, 1,000 cwt. myrobolam.

S.S. Queen Moor for Hamburg:—30 cwt. gum karaga, J. Meyer & Co., 1,000 cwt. muscad, 1,000 cwt. muscad, 1,000 cwt. muscad, 1,000 cwt. muscad.

7,000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, H. V. Omerbhoj, 2,000 cwt. kurd oil cakes, C. Bapubhai, 50 bales cotton fly, M. Chandulal & Co., 440 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd., 55 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Antwerp:—2,000 cwt. muscad, 2,000 cwt. muscad, 2,000 cwt. muscad, 2,000 cwt. muscad, 2,000 cwt. muscad, 2,000 cwt. muscad.

For Stockholm:—2,000 cwt. muscad, 2,000 cwt. muscad, 2,000 cwt. muscad, 2,000 cwt. muscad, 2,000 cwt. muscad, 2,000 cwt. muscad.

For Bremen:—220 bales cotton fly, Anglo-Siam Corporation, 10,000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, H. V. Omerbhoj, 4,000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, C. Bapubhai.

For Gathnagar:—1,000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, H. V. Omerbhoj, 2,000 cwt. muscad, 2,000 cwt. muscad, 2,000 cwt. muscad, 2,000 cwt. muscad.

For Stockholm:—2,000 cwt. muscad, 2,000 cwt. muscad, 2,000 cwt. muscad, 2,000 cwt. muscad, 2,000 cwt. muscad, 2,000 cwt. muscad.

For Bremen:—220 bales cotton fly, Anglo-Siam Corporation, 10,000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, H. V. Omerbhoj, 4,000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, C. Bapubhai.

For Gathnagar:—1,000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, H. V. Omerbhoj, 2,000 cwt. muscad, 2,000 cwt. muscad, 2,000 cwt. muscad, 2,000 cwt. muscad.

For Stockholm:—2,000 cwt. muscad, 2,000 cwt. muscad, 2,000 cwt. muscad, 2,000 cwt. muscad, 2,000 cwt. muscad, 2,000 cwt. muscad.

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S.S. Kidderpore for Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 300 bales cotton raw, L. Kallianji & Co.; 1,000 bales cotton raw, G. Dossa & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, A. Khimji & Co.; 1,000 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 1,000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

S.S. Viceroy of India from London, Agents M. M. Co.:—32 cases furniture, 20 cases mineral water, 72 cases salt, 35 cases pearl barley, 84 cases whiting, 250 cases cement, 48 cases lead, 24 cases preserves, 50 cases ale, 205 cases beer, 120 cases oranges, 60 cases cordials, 95 cases whisky, 130 cases gin, 182 cases wine, 50 cases lime juice, 31 cases wine, 50 cases tacks, 35 cases fish, 40 cases herrings, 60 cases syrup, 77 cases machinery, 285 cases milk, 30 cases jams, 47 cases corn flour, 485 cases provision, 49 cases thinner, 90 dms. turpentine, 83 dms. colour, 2,058 dms. paint, 90 dms. varnish, 150 dms. asphalt, 160 dms. chemicals, 108 b'die sheets, 161 b'die copper ware, 143 bales silver.

From Marseilles:—150 cases soap, 1,200 cases tiles, 606 cases brandy, 39 cases lead shots, 80 cases mineral water, 30 cases raisins, 157 cases vermouth, 30 cases cheese, 108 cases motor tyres.

From Rotterdam:—100 bags caransy seeds, 1,062 bags vegetable products, 112 bags cheese.

From Bordeaux:—484 cases brandy, 40 cases preserves.

From Charente:—848 cases brandy.

From Southampton:—132 cases cigarettes.

GREATER BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 6)

of the Land Revenue Code such as forfeiture of the property, is certainly beyond the scope and intention of the Land Revenue Code and these measures will be held 'ultra vires' if tested in a Court of law. As the District Municipal Act and the Town Planning Act are silent as to the jurisdiction of the Collectors and 'powers' of agriculturists under Section 65 of the Land Revenue Code, the Collectors claim to exercise their powers under the Code even by withholding building permissions within Municipal limits and thus indirectly insisting upon the use of the lands for agricultural purposes which means that the rights of the agriculturists remain intact to carry on all the agricultural operations including the storing of any dirty manures, stabling cattle, sinking wells, and allowing pools of stagnant water on their lands in the midst of surrounding Bungalows. It is high time for the Legislature to intervene and remove this conflict of jurisdictions once for all. This is a living problem in the suburbs than in any other old town.

(To Be Continued.)

"POTATO KING'S" CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

Hearing Of Suit Against
Steamer Co. Adjourned
To Jan. 19.

An application for adjournment of the hearing of the suit filed by Mr. Burior F. R. Joshi, better known as "Potato King" against the Clan Line of Steamers, Limited, was made by Mr. V. F. Taraporevala, Counsel for the plaintiff before the Hon. Mr. Justice Wadia at the Bombay High Court on Monday. The suit was to recover a sum of Rs. 99,950, as damages from the defendants in respect of damage caused to a consignment of potatoes shipped from Italy by the defendant company's steamer s.s. Clan Roland on account of the latter's alleged negligence.

Counsel for the plaintiff stated that nearly eighty per cent. of the cargo was landed in Bombay in a rotten condition due to the defendants' failure to take reasonable and proper care of the cargo, during the voyage. Evidence in the case was already taken in commission on behalf of the defendants who contended that the cargo was not damaged by their part and that they were protected by the terms in the bill of lading. As against this the plaintiff relied on three principal witnesses who would depose to the condition of the cargo when it was discharged from the ship in Bombay. These witnesses, counsel said, were at present absent from Bombay and would not be available at the hearing. Counsel, therefore, requested for a peremptory adjournment of the suit till January 17 when, it was hoped to get at the witnesses.

Mr. F. J. Coleman for the defendants opposing the application said that it was not 'bona fide', as he had not heard at all about the witnesses till that afternoon and submitted that the adjournment was asked merely to delay the case. Further the suit had been pending for a long time since 1924. His Lordship granted the plaintiff's application and fixed the hearing of the suit for 19th January, observing that he would not give any further postponement.

B. B. C. I. Ry. Workers' Meeting At Bandra.

The Secretary, B.B.C.I. Railway Employees' Union, Bombay writes:—Of late there has been a tactical move on the part of certain subordinate Railway Officials of the B.B.C.I. Railway to wean away the employees from the Unions, and in order to destroy the solidarity of workers these officials indirectly assist the calling of meetings under the signatures of a few loyal men.

On Sunday such a meeting of the above nature under the indirect supervision of a few subordinate Railway Officials ended in a fiasco, and the workers demonstrated their antipathy to any such moves. As a counterblast to this a separate meeting was held under the joint auspices of the B.B.C.I. Railway Employees' Union and Association which was attended by a large number of the traffic staff, specially low paid men, under the Presidentship of Mr. Pratapsingh.

Mr. Shivprasad explained to the men the real implications of the tactical moves of certain officials in calling such a meeting, and warned the men of the danger ahead. He appealed to the Railwaymen to remain loyal to the Unions, emphasising that they were the source through which the workers could get redress to their grievances.

Mr. Abdul Tyab Shaik gave an account of Trade Unions in countries like England and Germany, and laid emphasis upon the need of Unions in this country for following these methods. He appealed to the men to organise themselves and vindicate their rights.

Messrs. Nathu, one of the victimised Railway employee, Marcel Fernandez and Shambhaji also addressed the meeting, urging the necessity to amalgamate the two Trade Unions on the B.B.C.I. Railway and thereby have a strong central Union to voice the interests of the Railway Employees.

Passengers And Traffic Relief Association.

The annual general meeting of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association was held in the Indian Merchants' Chamber Hall on Monday, Mr. Meyer Nissim presiding. In presenting the report of the Association for adoption, the President said:—

The Committee has attended to a number of matters affecting the welfare and comfort of passengers, more especially of those travelling third class. To mention a few, taken at random, I might say that the following subjects have engaged the attention of your Committee amongst others. Free allowance of luggage on suburban trains, lights in latrines in 3rd class carriages, over-crowding of trains, water supply at stations, adequate arrangements for refreshments on trains and at wayside stations, hawkers and beggars' nuisance, a case of extortion by a railway weighing clerk, comforts of passengers travelling to Kathiawar and African ports. In regard to each of these matters, I wish to assure you that it has taken a good deal of the time of the members of your Committee as well as of the Honorary Secretaries to bring the issues to successful conclusions.

In the course of his speech seconding the proposal for adoption of the report, Mr. L. R. Talwar said:—

The Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association was the 'first' body in the country to specialise in the direction of taking up the grievances of passengers, and whilst sister bodies with similar objects have been given seats in the Advisory Committee of other railways, we have not been extended this consideration. In this regard I fail to understand the policy which guides the Agents of the two railways to resist our claim to representation on advisory bodies.

Nor can I congratulate the Agents on the co-operation extended to our Association. They have failed to appreciate that their own aims and objects are the same, viz., the good of the travelling public, and as such they can well be expected to welcome our co-operation; but we find that it is very often resented. In this direction it is but fair to mention that since the retirement of the Great Mogul from the G. I. P. Railway administration—perhaps due to the administration, having been transferred to the State and hence brought under public criticism—the treatment meted out to our Association, is comparatively better and is now courteous and polite even when our suggestions are not acceptable. It would seem that the mantle of the late Great Mogul of Victoria Terminus had fallen on the Bumbale Nabobs of Churchgate. Their behaviour to us is curt and stand-offish, but I trust they will realize that this is hardly fair and right and realizing men their ways and methods of attending to public bodies.

I regret to find that this difference of treatment to us extends to the administrations of Coastal traffic. Whilst the British India Steam Navigation Company is cordial and sympathetic, I regret I cannot say this of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, an Indian concern but with non-Indian management. The restriction of passengers' had desired

effect and added to amenities of travelling at the starting point.

If my information is correct, owing to Swadeshi feeling the Bombay Steam Navigation Company is carrying more passengers now than any time before, sometimes as many as 400 each way. If this is so, the reason in their case of restriction is greater because of the small carrying passenger capacity of their steamers. As at present the tide is in their favour, their responsibility is greater, and I trust they will rise to it.

The report was duly adopted and the following members were elected to the Executive Committee for the current year:—

Mr. Meyer Nissim, President; Messrs. Lachmandas Daga and Laxmidas Rowji Talwar, Vice-Presidents; Mr. Jivraj G. Nersey and Khan Bahadur P. E. Ghamat, Joint Honorary Secretaries; Messrs. C. H. Sopariwalla and Co., as Honorary Auditors; Messrs. Kamdar and Co., Honorary Solicitors; and Messrs. Hosenbhai A. Laljee, Vithaldas Damodar Govindji, Jehangir B. Boman-Behram, Dr. Rajabally V. Patel, Goribhandas G. Morarji, Dost Mahomed G. Khairaz, Jannadas Meghji Vallubdas, and Narayanlal Bansilal, (members).

PARSI AMBULANCE DIVISION OF S. J. A. B. O.

Appeal For Donations For Building Fund.

The Parsi Ambulance Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas was started on the 1st of April 1904, with 7 members to form the First Ambulance Division in the East. The membership gradually increased to 3 figures, and has now on its roll 110 members and also 125 Cadets (forming the Parsi Cadet Ambulance Division). The traditions of the Parsi philanthropy have been kept up by the members of this Division by offering "Service to mankind" in general. Its proud record of "Service to humanity" is too well known to need any mention here. Hundreds of poor patients have been from year to year removed from one place to another in and out of Bombay, without any remuneration.

The very fact that this voluntary organisation has kept its head up for a record period of 27 years is worthy of the Parsi spirit and determination, though it had no habitation of its own to keep its stores and to garage its Motor Ambulances. For its disinterested strenuous services to the public, to Government, Civil and Military authorities, to Municipal and other bodies at the times of public stress and anxiety, the Government has been, in the Silver Jubilee Year of the Division, pleased to grant a free plot of land in a conspicuous place opposite the Elphinstone High School, to construct its Headquarters Building, accommodation for 2 garages, a lecture hall, store and office rooms, etc.

APPEAL TO PHILANTHROPISTS.

The Building is estimated to cost about Rs. 45,000. The philanthropic and charitably disposed ladies and gentlemen are requested to help the Division with funds, in appreciation of humanitarian and philanthropic services rendered disinterestedly by the members in various directions and to perpetuate the names of their dear ones by naming the lecture hall or other rooms in the Building, where suitable tablets will be placed in a prominent position. Those paying Rs. 1000 or more will have their names and amounts engraved on tablet to be placed in the Building. Any further information, if required, will gladly be supplied, any amount will be thankfully acknowledged at 287 Girgaum Road, Bombay No. 4.

MALAYALAM POET JAILED.

Ban On Procession In Malabar.

PICKETING CAMPAIGN IN CALCUT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CALCUT, Nov. 28.
Mr. E. C. Wood, the District Magistrate of Malabar, has promulgated an order under Section 144, Cr. P. C., prohibiting meetings, processions and cloth-picketing in the Malabar District for a period of two weeks. The order, it would appear, was issued as a sequel to the local Congress Committee's decision to renew foreign piece-goods picketing and to observe an All-Kerala "Boyotti" day. Copies of the order were served on some of the local Congress leaders including Mr. M. Govinda Menon, the new Secretary of the K. P. C. C.

MORE VOLUNTEERS SENTENCED.
Eleven Satyagraha volunteers were put up for trial before the local Stationary Magistrate on Wednesday, some for forming an unlawful assembly and the others for manufacturing contraband salt. One of them was discharged for want of evidence, three for other reasons, and the rest were sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from 2 to 4 months.

MALAYALAM POET JAILED.
The District Magistrate of Trichur ordered Mr. A. Narayana Pillai, a Malayalam poet, to furnish two sureties for Rs. 1,000 to be of good behaviour. Mr. Pillai refusing to do so, the Magistrate sentenced him to 8 months' simple imprisonment.

VIGOROUS PICKETING IN CALCUT.

The failure of efforts to effect an agreement between the Kerala Congress Committee and the leading wholesale piece-goods merchants of the locality has resulted in the renewal of picketing. The shops of Messrs. S. G. Venkatachala Iyer, S. G. Krishna Iyer, Hajee Abdul Kadir, Jadoji Jethaboy and U. B. Dutt and Co. are being picketed on and from the 24th instant. Bales of foreign cloth were prevented from being removed out of Mr. Venkatachala Iyer's shop by the volunteers. One volunteer, finding himself unable to persuade the shop-owner not to send out a cartload of foreign cloth out of his shop, prostrated himself on the ground before the cart. The bales were then removed through coolies. No arrests have so far been made, but most of the shops suspend their business as soon as the volunteers proceed to picket them.

Tense sensation prevails in the town. The Congress Secretary, Mr. Govinda Menon, in the course of a letter to the leading piece-goods merchants, explains the conditions under which negotiations can be initiated between the merchants and the Congress to stop picketing. One of the conditions is that the merchants should not sell an inch of foreign cloth for a period of one month, while another claims for the Congress the right for rigid inspection of the merchants' goods.

CABLE ITEMS.

Rugby.—It is announced by International Aeronautical Federation after meeting in Paris to-day that an agreement has been reached between the Aero Clubs of Britain, France and Italy regarding entries for the next year's Schneider Trophy Race. This means that the contest will definitely be held next year in British waters, probably in the Solent.—B. O. W.



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CONQUEST OF HAPPINESS.

Stoic Negation Of Ecstasy And Delight

MR. BERTRAND RUSSELL'S PRESCRIPTION

(BY ROSS C. PELL)

Bertrand Russell at the age of 58 writes a book on the conquest of happiness, and interesting and stimulating as the contents are one is inclined to wonder what the Bertrand Russell of 28 and 38 and 48 would have said about such a treatise. I may well be that the younger Russells may have smiled for no other reason than that they knew no happiness such as the older Russell seems to have attained, and for the same reason, others equally handicapped may smile in the same manner. It is quite possible, also, that those who smile to-day may at a ripe age believe that Russell has achieved the rare wisdom of contentment. For to this reviewer, at least, it is not of happiness that Russell writes but of contentment, or if one can put it that way, of the happiness of contentment. His is a wise philosophy, a mellow and a kindly one, but a little it seems he has forgotten on lost touch with the bitter fury of discontent which is the rightful heritage of all who have lived or thought rebelliously. True, he speaks of the rights and privileges of youth with a breadth of vision that has made him an outstanding authority in the field of education, but somewhere the spark of understanding for those who are so longer young, but neither as old as he who remain alive to discontent, seems to have gone out.

CAUSES OF UNHAPPINESS.

The first part of the book Mr. Russell devotes to the causes of unhappiness, and if Mr. Russell can be accused of losing his temper or at least his equanimity, it is here that he does it. For "Byronic unhappiness" he has no use meaning thereby a temperamental malaise and disaffection with life as it is lived by one's fellow-men. It is quite true that one who lives constantly in the depths of a weltschmerz can be nothing around him but the sorry outlines of human misadventure and stupidity, but it is equally true that the one who roasts on the peaks of optimism fails to get any but a bird's-eye view of humanity. A bird's-eye-view is a splendid thing for a man of a country or a people, but it is no more an honest picture of things as they actually are than is the pessimist's whose eyes are glued with clear-sighted vision to the maggots of his existence. It is not only with Byron that Mr. Russell is impatient but with the contemporary American, Joseph Wood Krutch, who in his book, "The Modern Temper," finds fault with present-day civilization and writes of the difficulty which many people like himself find in adjusting their lives to it. One may not agree with Mr. Krutch, one may not feel as he does that other times and other civilizations were better, but neither can one wholly agree with Mr. Russell that personal disharmony with things as they are is a source of unhappiness which should not only be eschewed but ridiculed. This is not the best of worlds, and the one who would sing that we should all be as happy as kings is either a fool or a satirist. Nor should it be forgotten that out of the deep welter of what Mr. Russell calls "Byronic unhappiness" have emerged some of the world's greatest sources of happiness, not the least of which is the poetry of Byron himself and the music of a Beethoven.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

One must agree with Mr. Russell, of course, that on the whole, happiness or contentment is constructive and unhappiness is not. One has no quarrel with him there, and one may even agree with him that the cult of unhappiness is as meretricious as any cult of personal exhibitionism in intellectual or emotional, which makes of its follower self-satisfied sufferers and martyrs. But to many Americans to-day the present unemployment situation, even though it does not affect them personally, is as deep a source of pain of unhappiness as Byronic though it be, as Mr. Russell's parenthood is a great source of happiness to him.

It is only fair to say, however, that this maladjustment in living which Mr. Russell believes, rightly or wrongly, to be peculiarly the province of artists and literary people, is not the only rock on which happiness bruises itself. Envy, the sense of sin, competition, boredom—these are some of the other things with which men destroy that which they seek most to achieve. Of all of these, Mr. Russell writes in his own individual vein, simply, directly and with a saving sense of humour. Much of it is obvious, much has been said before by Mr. Russell as well as by others; but it loses nothing in repetition. And when he makes the assertion that a certain amount of boredom is not only to be expected in life but more, that it is constructive one is grateful to him for a truth that needed the telling. The "rhythm of Earth life is slow," he writes.

"Autumn and Winter are as essential to it as Spring and Summer, and rest is as essential as motion." Fundamentally this is a plea to humans to pause in their intoxicating and intoxicated pursuit of pleasure, to curb their emotional cultivation and to give a thought to the simpler joys of living. It is an excellent prescription older no doubt than any Hippocrates has written, but that person would be an optimist indeed who believed that those who need it most will follow it best. Temperament training education, are things that Mr. Russell is intellectually cognizant of he writes of them learnedly and interestingly; but how, one would like to ask him, could the interest of a motion picture habitue who has passed the tests of unhappiness he directed to the simple charm of a country roadside unless the roadside happened to lead to a country roadhouse?

HAPPINESS AND ITS SOURCES. After going into the various causes of unhappiness and the contemplation of the unhappy man, Mr. Russell devotes the second half of his book to the sources of happiness. Those things which he considers indispensable to the happiness of most men are food and shelter, health, love, successful work and the respect of one's own herd. Nobody will dispute the completeness of this formula, although one may be somewhat skeptical over his implied suggestion that all the things he mentions are within the reach of every human. With the point of view of the average cultivated Englishman, he takes for granted certain desirable but by no means ever-existent degree of economic stability in the lives of most people. We are a nation are probably the most prosperous people on the face of the globe; at the same time as individuals we are the most economically insecure. Few people there are who are as dependent on the week to week job, for existence, as we are, few people as helpless when the job goes. No Frenchman's stocking of gold francs have we, nor the Englishman's nest egg of an income. We may have more in times of plenty, but assuredly we have less in times of trouble. At 58, perhaps, some of us may sit secure in a fairly well upholstered armchair of assured and continued comfort, but there are troublous years before 58 when the conquest of happiness is a more difficult game on this one score alone.

ANCIENT TRADITIONS. Much as Mr. Russell describes the stultifying effects of ancient taboos and traditions and conventions, he nevertheless gives on the impression that he too is stopping into grooves of similar tenets, slightly colored by a modern point of view. Happiness, he says, is a reward for good living for simple needs and simple pleasures for moderation in all things, for constructive parenthood. It comes only after certain mental, emotional and physical habits have been acquired. But what about the formative years? one is again inclined to ask. Must one accept a purgative apprenticeship of several decades before one reaches the place where one, to use Mr. Russell's term, had made a "conquest of happiness," cornered it and made it one's own?

Many will accept Mr. Russell's analysis and synthesis of this question of happiness with gratitude and enthusiasm. For its writing alone the book is pleasurable. One recognizes and likes the Bertrand Russell who says that the scientists among us are the happiest people because they are emotionally the most simple and "obtain from their work a satisfaction so profound that they can derive pleasure from eating and even marrying." But there are others who will question whether any or any book can give one the weapons for the conquest of this elusive state of existence any more than the late Professor Cone with his day-by-day formula could make one better and bett. And if one is young or comparatively so, one will wonder whether happiness doesn't include other things that Mr. Russell neglects to mention: glamour, ecstasy, delight and the memories they pile up in one's mind. In one of her books Willa Cather says something to the effect that her character felt he must learn how to sound the rest of his days without delight and although he had all the other things Mr. Russell mentions as essentials of happiness one fit that his life had become barren beyond bearing. Something had gone out something that Mr. Russell might perhaps call Byronic. Ironically enough many who have often read this author with a great deal of happiness will be a little and after closing this book, "New York Times."



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NEW DELHI, Dec. 1.

A Government of India, Commerce Department, resolution says:—

"Tariffs (2) Following the recommendation made by the Tariff Board in their report of 1926 on the continuance of the protection to the steel industry that the Railway Administrations should arrange the purchase the whole of their requirements of rails in India, so far as they can, produce in the country, the contract made with Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, under which the Government of India agreed subject to certain conditions specified in the contract to purchase rails from the Company at the rate of Rs. 110 per ton for a period of seven years beginning on 1st April 1927. In September 1930 the Government of India agreed on certain conditions to the extra payment of Rs. 20 on each ton of rails ordered from the Tata Iron and Steel Company under the contract mentioned above for the year 1930-31. This additional payment made as an act of grace on the ground that the annual quantity of rails taken by the Government had on the average fallen considerably below the estimate upon which the scheme of protection to the Iron and Steel Industry formulated by the Tariff Board in 1926 and embodied in the Steel Protection Act of 1927 based. Regard being had in particular to the views expressed by the Tariff Board in para 109 of their Report in view of this curtailment in their orders for rails since the contract was made and of the probability that the quantity of rails to be ordered during the remaining years of contract will continue to fall considerably short of the original estimate, the Government of India is prepared to consider whether until the period covered by the contract terminated an additional payment per ton of rails should not be made to the Iron and Steel Company and they decided to refer the matter to the Tariff Board for enquiry and report.

(3) The Tariff Board was accordingly directed to report after such enquiry as they may consider necessary as to whether in all the circumstances of the case an additional payment should be made to the Tata Iron and Steel Company in respect of the orders for rails placed under contract in future and if such additional payment is recommended, how the amount should be determined since the contract is made and orders have also been placed with the Company for 115 lb. rails which is not covered by the terms of the original contract. The Tariff Board should also consider what additional payment (if any) should be made in respect of them. The Government of

India do not anticipate that it will be necessary for the Tariff Board to take evidence except from the Tata Iron and Steel Company and the Railway Board. They hope that the Tariff Board may find it possible to submit their recommendations by 7th January 1931."—A. P.

U. S. S. R. 5-YEAR PLAN,

To Be Finished In 4.

BRIGHT CONDITIONS IN IN RUSSIA.

MOSCOW, Oct. 31.

(Rengo)—The Government decision on controlled figures for the quarter ending December states:

"The second year of the five-year plan proved that its fulfilment can be secured in four years. The gross production of all industries grew 25 per cent. and heavy industry 40 per cent. Capital investments in the socialised sector increased 84 per cent. Unemployment has been liquidated.

"The sowing area of collective farms amounted, at the end of the second year, to 36,000,000 hectares, instead of the 26,500,000 hectares provided for the whole five-year plan. Grain districts of over 40 per cent of the households have already united in collectives. Owing to the development of collective and state farms, the sowing area this year increased by 7,500,000 hectares.

GRAIN PROBLEM SOLVED "This sector of the grain problem in the USSR has, in the main, been solved. Now, great progress is being made in the development of technical cultures. With a view to this, the Council of the People's Commissars of the USSR have established the following figures for the quarter ending December: Production in industries to amount to 5,913,000,000 roubles or 38.5 per cent increase above the average of the quarterly production of the second year. The increase in heavy industry is to amount to 43.3 per cent and in light industry to 33.4 per cent.

The cost of production will be reduced by seven to ten per cent. In large-scale industries 970,000,000 roubles will be invested and 175,000,000 roubles in electric industry. A sum of 400,000,000 roubles will be sent in the organization of state farms and 330,000,000 roubles in machinery tractors, etc., for agriculture will be provided to an extent of 51,500,000 roubles. For transport purposes, 655,000,000 roubles have been assigned and 805,000,000 roubles for education and the training of qualified labour in all branches of industry, besides special investments connected with industry. "The total of the state revenue for the quarter ending December is established as

JALGAON CONGRESS OFFICE RE-OPENED.

Secretary Breaks Open The Door.

(From a Correspondent). BHUSAVAL, Dec. 1. The Jalgaon Taluka Congress Office is very peculiarly situated. It is just opposite the main city police chowki. The City Sub-Inspector has his office just on the upper floor of the old Taluka Congress Committee. The Jalgaon Congress Committee along with others in Khandesh has not only been declared unlawful since 22nd August, but the office of the Taluka Congress Committee has also been locked and sealed.

Jalgaon celebrated last Sunday by re-starting the Taluka Congress Committee. Mr. Sitarao Rajaji Kulkarni, was the President when it was declared unlawful two months ago. He was at that time arrested and released within a week. He has again taken upon himself the duties of President and Mr. Waman Balkrishna Sheth of Pimpri is working with him as the Secretary. These men made these declarations in a public meeting specially held for that purpose. The meeting was widely advertised in prominent villages and hence the audience was very large.

SURPRISING INCIDENT The public and the authorities had a surprise in store. The President ordered the Secretary to break open the lock and Mr. Waman Shet jumped from the meeting to the veranda and broke open the lock by giving blow, before anybody could sufficiently realize the situation.

The police at first watched quietly. At last, one Jamarshet shouted out to the Secretary that he was arrested. The City Sub-Inspector sitting in the gallery upwards hurried down. Whistle went round. The police arrested the President and questioned him as to who broke the lock, when the Secretary replied "Myself." Thus these two Congress Officers were arrested. The meeting before dispersing sang the National Flag Salutation song.

5,107,000,000 roubles and the expenditure is set down at 4,496,000,000 roubles."

USSR Budget The budget of the USSR for the year 1929-30 economic year was established 11,665,000,000 roubles.

In reality, the revenue equalled 12,527,000,000 roubles which is an increase of 7.4 per cent. The expenditure amounted to 12,246,000 roubles, an increase against estimates by five per cent.

Compared with the previous year, the revenue for 1929-30 grew by 52 per cent.

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FAMOUS PARSEES

SKETCHES AND PORTRAITS

PARSEES have played a leading and honourable part in the public life of India. They are the pioneers of India's progress in many directions. As politicians, philanthropists, captains of industry, as energetic citizens of a common country, many Parsees have made their mark and it is but fitting that a record should be made of their activities and achievements. This book which is well illustrated, contains copious extracts from the writings and speeches of the persons described.

CONTENTS.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy
Framji Cowasji Banaji
Naorauli Perdonji
Byramji Jeejeebhoy
Sir Dinshaw Patil
S. B. Bengalee
Dadabhai Naoroji
K. R. Cama
J. N. Tata
Sir D. E. Wacha
Sir P. M. Mehta
Sir M. I. Bhownagare
B. M. Malabari
Sir J. J. Modi

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G. A. NATHAN & Co., PUBLISHERS, MADRAS.

Who Will Oppose Mussolini?

THREE-SIDED ATTACK ON FASCISM.

The following is the continuation of an article in the "New Republic," New York by Mr. Percy Wheeler.

The Communists represent the greatest danger to Fascism: first, because they have been consistently and amazingly courageous; second, because they have had aid from abroad and, third, because their type of organization is most effective and lends itself most easily to conditions in a dictatorial regime. When the Liberal leaders were afraid to show themselves at Montecitorio, the Communists again and again came into the open and had to be beaten down with fists and clubs in hand-to-hand fights, although they were outnumbered by a hundred to one. Since the murder of Matteotti and the death of Amendola from injuries, the Liberals have had no leaders of such physical courage.

At present the Communists are intimidated neither by the police nor by the courts. Thousands of them have been injured. Other thousands are on the penal islands or in jail. The Special Tribunal for the Defence of the State almost daily condemns dozens of them with scarcely the semblance of a hearing.

The Socialists constitute the second group of anti-Fascists. They have compact groups which are in direct touch with exiles abroad. They are committed not only to the overthrow of Fascism, but to a struggle against the monarchy and direct Church influences. The Republicans have more or less thrown in their lot with the Socialists, who carry out their program of organization in the industrial regions of the North by means of conversations, small meetings, shop-committee groupings and the like. Both the Communists and the Socialists spread hundreds of thousands of letters and leaflets, many of them going through the mails in plain envelopes. There are probably twenty or more regular magazines devoted exclusively to anti-Fascist propaganda, some printed abroad and smuggled across the frontier, others printed or mimeographed in Italy. These include weeklies of special appeal, some humorous, some intended for women, others for school children.

THE LIBERALS' ATTITUDE.

The third group of the opposition is Liberal. It is composed of "groups of order" eager to take advantage of the results of Fascist mistakes in the economic field and equally eager to block the activities of the Socialists and Communists. In the opinion of the Liberals, the anti-Fascists abroad who talk of democracy in the French sense, of Republicanism, of Socialism and even of Communism, are false prophets.

The Liberals do not know what will come after Fascism. Many of them do not care so long as "legality" is restored. They believe that the Church and the monarchy will remain, that the legal instruments of government destroyed by Fascism will be restored, that the army and police will maintain order (for a while perhaps quite as severely as the Fascists did, but without injustice and vindictiveness), and that the King's Ministers, hoping that the country will have profited by its experiences, will be willing again to try the experiment of freedom and representative government.

The Liberals include the Monarchists, the Catholics, the Freemasons who, while maintaining international relations, do not assume the ideas of the Second International, professional people, business men, industrialists, etc. These groups have come to an agreement among themselves to hasten the end of Fascism, to face the peril of Communism and to avoid the serious disorders which they believe may attend the progressive decline of economic conditions. Their agreement is complete on three points: the struggle against Fascism and Communism, the support of the monarchy and respect for the Lateran agreement, and a dignified foreign policy devoid of saberrattling.

The Liberals have agents traveling all over the country (many of them are employees of the railway and postal services), who spread news by word of mouth or by chain letters. They arrange small private meetings, gather money and otherwise prepare for the moment of action.

In general, the Liberals have agreed that at the moment of Fascism's downfall, they will ask the King to declare a "state of siege" until a transitional government can restore the constitutional guarantees maintained before the advent of Fascism. They believe the King will grant their request; but if he proves himself as timid as he was in 1924 after the Matteotti debacle, they believe he will be willing to abdicate in favor of his son, Humbert. Indeed, the Fascist law which gives the Grand Council a voice in determining the succession to the throne, is generally considered to have been a prescience of such an abdication, the Fascists counting on the Duke of Apulia as their candidate in an emergency.

The Liberal bloc counts on the support of the army and navy. If the organization can be carried out successfully, Liberals believe the Fascist militia can be overcome without much bloodshed. The bloc also counts on the direct support of the monarchy and aristocracy. It already has friends in high places. It feels that it can rely on the leaders in educational and intellectual life, on financiers, industrialists and business men, all of whom have bitter complaints against Fascism.

Most important of all from the Italian point of view, the Liberals, despite their alliance with the Freemasons, count on the support of the Church. This in Italy means a compact organization of more than half a million men with vast financial resources. The Liberals believe there never can be an adjustment between the Church's "valorization of human life" and Fascism's Hegelian doctrine which subordinates the human being to the State, transforming him into a tool and a spiritless instrument.

AUTOCRACY'S REPLY.

Fascism's apparent answer to growing discontent is the traditional one: the police and the militiamen who are ordered to watch, to spy, to warn and, if possible, to obtain condemnations by the courts. There is not the least indication on the surface that Fascism intends to get at the root of the difficulty.

The growing opposition means merely that Fascism will eventually be forced to make revolutionary changes in its own structure. The most intelligent Liberals tacitly realize the nature of the problem. As their tentative candidate for the head of the transitional regime they have chosen a "moderate" Fascist. A return to the old Liberal regime of the Giolitti days, of the system of "la combine," is inconceivable. A new Fascism cannot be Liberal or Democratic, but it can be enlightened and representative.

"Chi piglia una tirannide," Machiavelli said in his "Discorsi Sulla Prima Deca di Tito Livio," "e non s'arrazza Bruto, e chi fa uno stato libero, e non annovera gliuoli di Bruto, si mantiene poco tempo." Fascism killed Brutus, but those who would destroy Fascism and create a Free State cannot kill the children of Brutus, for the children of Brutus constitute an entire generation. The youth of Italy is Fascist in spirit.

But Fascism and Communism are so close to each other that it can be said with equal truth that the youth of Italy is potentially Communist. A Communist, Fascist or Fascist-Communist, in short some sort of wedding of the two systems on Italian lines, is distinctly conceivable, far more so than any combination of Liberalism and Fascism. Italy's major problem is economic and will remain economic for generations. It must be obvious by now that the solution of such a problem for a poor and backward country leaves little room for the "sweetness and light" of the nineteenth century.

TEA & TEA SHARES

More than 360 p. c. dividends have been declared by Doars Gardens managed by Indians, and the present value of some of these shares is 20 times their face value. Nogensong Tea Company's Garden being under the same Doars Directorate and situated as it is in the Upper Assam tea district, which is 1½ times more productive and yields tea of higher value than the Doars, can be expected to beat even the existing records. TEA of this Garden has been fetching high prices during the last years, the crops in 1931 is expected to mount up to 400 Mds. RICH TEAS from this and other gardens are sold directly through us at competitive prices. Cheaper teas are also available. AGENTS WANTED to sell tea and tea shares, liberal commission given. Apply to the ASSAM BENGAL TEA SYNDICATE, 14 OLD COURT HOUSE LANE, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

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THROUGH KANGRA HILLS ON FOOT

Fascinating Hindu Temples.

My wife against her better judgment resolved to walk down to Kangra.

I desired her to grow wiser by experience and I did not discourage her. We switched off the motor road near the bridge and after a half of about fifteen minutes at the half way house reached Kangra at 11 in the morning. We had started from Dharamshala at 8. This was a creditable achievement—for my wife. We were determined to pack off to Baijnath the next day, so we decided to see the Fort that very evening. Mr. Mansa Ram gave us a sumptuous dinner which we enjoyed heartily. And then without a moment's rest we started on our excursion to the fort. Again we found the gate barred and bolted against us and the gate-keeper missing. The Archaeological Department is preserving this colossal monument in a strange manner. It has employed a habitual absentee as a sentry. The visitors cannot gain admittance and the ancient beauty of the fort is saved from being sullied by them. I was not to be so easily baffled. Making my way through brambles I reached a vulnerable point and then creeping over my belly, scaled the wall. When I looked down I realised the danger I had passed through and felt giddy. To return by the same precarious way seemed to be out of the question. It cost me several scratches to get into the fort. Meanwhile the gate-keeper appeared and my wife was able to effect an easy entry. What did we see inside? The earthquake had caused a terrible devastation. Inconceivably huge walls were lying shattered and the extensive growth of grass and mushroom had concealed the grandeur of what used to be the Pandavas' Castle. II, as the tradition says, the Pandavas built it, one cannot help marveling at the great genius of the Aryans. The fort is erected on the shoulder of a hillock and is surrounded on three sides by water. It occupies a vast area three miles long but not quite so broad. The outer wall is higher than the inner one. The staircase is not much damaged and the temple though neglected still retains the fine engravings, which speak volumes about the talents of the Hindu artisans. Pilgrims come from distant places and congregate here on the occasion of the fair held in honour of the goddess. I saw the Royal apartments and the soldiers' barracks. They look alike. From the main turret a magnificent panorama is visible. One can see the conjunction of the enclosing rivers which assume after commingling the name of Ban Ganga. The Shivsagar Tank is at the other extremity of the fort. Before the earthquake of 1905 a British garrison used to be stationed here. But now it is in occupation of bats and owls and vipers.

LURE OF BAIJNATH.

On my way to Kangra the one captivating town I passed through was Palampur. There are tea plantations all round. The uni-

formly green fields and the coolness in the atmosphere is immensely pleasing. At Baijnath I stayed in the fairly spacious Kothi of Lala Dev Raj, the founder of the famous Juhundur Kanya Maha Vidyalyaya. I have seen so many villas and cottages built in the hills, but I have not seen a single building so happily situated. It does one's soul good to live here. The Kothi is erected in the midst of a copse on an eminence beside an opening between two hillocks about half a mile from the main habitation of the town. Away from the rough and tumble of life one can enjoy perfect peace here. A torrent flows in front of it thundering, and there are two gurgling springs of clear cold water easily accessible from this place. The water of these springs is known all over the Kangra District for its wonderful medicinal properties. I am a victim to chronic constipation. But here I began to feel that I was the healthiest man under the sun and I was always ravenously hungry. The only thing that pined me here was the want of green vegetables and as the result of my explorations, I found out, that there were some gardens at Paprola, where they could be had. They could generally be had for love and not for money. A merchant, with whom I developed intimacy, supplied my want. But before my difficulty was so effectively solved, I had already burgled an orchard and stolen a few pumpkin flowers. My wife fried them with great care and I ate them with great relish. There are two bridges spanning the river which separates Paprola from Baijnath. Paprola is a Railway station. The District Board has established a school and a hospital here. There is a Post and Telegraph Office at Baijnath. The Mission has opened a dispensary here, which is doing good work. I stayed at Baijnath for more than a week as I found the place congenial. The pleasantest day was the one on which snow fell on the neighbouring hills, of which I could have a full view from a strategic point on the road leading to Jogendra Nagar. As the bright rays of the sun fell on it, it glistened like burnished silver. I could see the serried ranges of hills between which Paprola and Baijnath are situated. I could see the jumble of houses, the railway station, the engines, the carriages, the bridges and the serpentine motor road. It all looked like a picture depicted on a green canvas. While coming back to my halting place after feeding my eyes on this scene I would linger near the Swami's Kuti, where the air was always burdened with the fragrance of Chameli. My wife would venture into the hedges and pluck the sweet-smelling flowers.

It was a weary march from Baijnath to Kangra. My wife walked along with me bravely. We saw gigantic crabs lying on the rim of the road like toads and tortoises ready to leap into the gorge. The verge of a pine jungle marks the boundary line between the British territory and the Mandi State. There is a sign-board fixed here announcing the fact. Most of the trees in the jungle are big and their bark is gnarled. There is no house near about except the Octroi post of the State. Every person traveling in a lorry has to pay 6 annas as toll. Pedestrians are exempt from this toll. After walking on the motor road for over three miles, we followed the short cut leading to Bir. At several places we had to straddle across the swampy footpath. The abundance of cultivation of tea here reminded me of Palampur. The hill girls are all cheerful, good-looking and chatty. The whole caboodle of them is charming. The hill boys are not so attractive nor so vivacious. But when they work along with the girls in the sunny tea fields, they rise to the occasion. They talk and giggle as incessantly as the girls do. There is a regular feast of fun and laughter.

Official Version Of Saraswathi Incident.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

In the issue of a paper called the "Deshbandhu" dated the 4th November there appears an account of an alleged lathi charge by the police at Saraswathi in the Mehmedabad Taluka. This article alleges that one Mr. Munshi, an Excise Inspector, caught hold of a Mr. Ambalal Shidram and began to beat him without any reason and that the police also beat him with lathis, that a Mr. Prabheshi struck him with a riding whip on his head, that the police went into every street and began to beat every person whom they saw, dragging them from their houses and making a lathi charge on boys of 5 or 7 years of age. The police were also alleged to have gone to a house at Thakurdar and beat his wife and 16 year old daughter. This story is entirely untrue.

OFFICIAL VERSION

A party in charge of Mr. Y. A. Farugi, Deputy Collector and Sub-Divisional Magistrate went to the village (1) to arrest Ambalal and two others who were wanted in a case under Ordinance VI and (2) to arrest some Dharalas who were absconders and had been terrorising the villagers, particularly the Mukhi, who had to take refuge in Mehmedabad. When the party reached Saraswathi they found Ambalal seated in a shop. He was asked to come out and come to the chavdi but he declined and adopted a defiant and threatening attitude and therefore had to be pulled out (not by Mr. Munshi). He was not beaten by anybody, nor did the police make any lathi charge, so the allegation that boys of 5 or 7 years were hit is a pure invention. The woman referred to is presumably the wife of one of the absconding Dharalas who with her daughter were interrogated by the Deputy Collector in the chavdi in the presence of large numbers of the villagers. She was not ill-treated in any way. Ambalal and the two other persons referred to above were tried for the offence under Ordinance VI and were convicted.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

QUIET BUT STEADY SESSION.

Month-End Evening Up

Bombay, Dec. 3.
Business was done to-day for one hour only on the Bombay Stock Exchange to-day. During this period prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The tone of the market was rather quiet but steady. There was some speculation buying in Pear shares. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 670 and after fluctuating within narrow range of Rs. 2/ both ways finally closed at the opening level. Fazole shares opened at Rs. 381/4 and a move was made to harden prices which took prices to Rs. 385/ but towards the close prices reacted. Pearls opened at Rs. 228/ and after advancing to Rs. 231/ closed at Rs. 229/ Tata Steel Ordinary shares were quiet. Last days for audit business and squaring up December accounts are 4th and 6th inst. As usual there is some month-end evening up of open business.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Dec. 3.
Century 242, 45, 42
Colaba 105-10, 5, 5-10
Crescent 70
Fazole 381, 85, 80
Indore 332
Madhaji N. 35
Nagpur 378, 77
New Great 152, 53, 52, 53
Pearl 238, 31, 29
Simplex 60, 59-6
Swadeshi 278, 77
Tata 492, 93, 90
Hydro 103, 4, 3
Tram 116-1, 16
Def. 286, 85
Ord. 36-2, 3, 4, 2
Bundi 12-10
Indian 173, 72
Katali 101, 42, 43
Alcock 163, 65

MILLS.

Bombay, Dec. 3.
100 Ahm. Advance 311-4
50 Apollo 3
100 Bom. Cotton P. 3-12
500 Bom. Cotton 130
50 Bom. Dyeing 160
250 Bradbury P. N. 160
250 Bradbury 130
100 Century 242-8
500 Central India P. 444-6
100 Central India 377-8
100 Colaba 105-10
100 Coorla 147-8
100 Crescent 70
250 Currin. 63
250 David 110
250 Dawn 61-
200 Ed. Sassoon 60
10 E. D. Sassoon D. 0-5-9
100 Elphinstone P. N. 20
100 Elphinstone 5-12
250 Fazlulbhoj 390-0
100 Finlay 80
1000 Framji Petit 170
100 Gokak 133-12
1000 Hindustan 1400
100 Indore-Malwa 332-8
100 Jamshed. Pref. 60
250 Jamshed. N 10
50 Kastoorchand 11-4
100 Khatau 102-3
100 Kohinoor 125
250 Laxmi 965-0
100 Madhujwaji 35
250 Madras United 275
1000 Manekji Petit 715

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 3.
3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 64-13/
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90-7
4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89-7
4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 74-5
4 1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95-6
4 1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 83-3
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-12
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 96-7
5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 94-8
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100-5
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101/7
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101-1
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102-2
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933-36 Rs. 101-5
6 1/2 per cent. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104-15
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72-10
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72
5 per cent. Bombay Municipal

100 Meyer Sassoon 45
1000 Motaril 345-6
50 Mysore 100
200 New Great P. 146-4
200 New Great 153-12
100 New City 60
250 Pabani 1264
250 Pearl 229-6
100 Phoenix 292-8
10 Premier 1-2
100 Shapurji 5-12
1000 Sholapur 1440
250 Simplex 59-6
100 Swan 75
100 Swadeshi 277-8
25 Tata P. N. 14
50 Vishnu P. 567-8
500 Vishnu 1425
1000 Western 690

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda 69-0
50-25 Central 14-10
210-5 Eastern 74
500 Imperial 1206-12
500-125 Imperial Contr. 302-8
100-50 India 82
5 Union 3-3

CEMENT.

10 Bundi 12-10
70 Gwalior 74
250 Indian 172-8
100 Katali 1st P. 103
100 Katali 2nd P. 105
40 Katali Df. 560
100 Katali 143-12
100 Punjab P. 9-10
10 Punjab 8-3
100 Shahabad 124-6

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P. 8-4-
15 Jupiter N. 8-2-
15 New India 16-2
200-100 Oriental 1550
10 Vulcan 5-2

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad 121-4
100 Andhra Val. P. 930
50 Bom. Tram P. 66
50 Bom. Tram 116-4
100 Tata Hydro P. 104-0
100 Tata Hydro 102-12
100 Tata Power 1028-12
100 Tata Power 419-4

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij 790-0
100 Amritsar Patl. 113-12
100 Central Province 88-0
100 Dho. Barranati 83-12
100 Gujrat 65
90 Mandra. Bhon. 65-0
500 Tapti Vaky 665-4

MINING.

10 Central India 1-12
10 Shivrampur 13-3
150 Tata Steel I. P. 126-10
100 Tata Steel 2 P. 46
30 Tata Steel D. 285
30 Tata Steel D. 285
30 Tata Steel 26-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock 199-6
30 Bom. Uganda 10-0
250 Bom. Steam P. 188-12
30 Bom. Steam 159-6
50 Bom. Telephone 42-0
35 Brk. B. Petrol 3-8
125 Bom. Burma Old 490
50 Bom. Burma Nek 187-8
100 Ind. Bleaching 106-4
15 Seindia 6-15-0

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Dec. 3.
Despite a rise of 15 points in New York futures, the local market displayed weak tone with more sellers. The market was expected to open at Rs. 192 for Broach A-M delivery put owing to the presence of selling orders. The market opened at Rs. 190/4. Even at this low level there was no demand. Bears seem to have full confidence in a further decline and show no eagerness to cover even a portion of their floating short interest. Thus in the absence of any support prices declined to Rs. 189/8 on tired long liquidation. Opening advices from Liverpool were quiet. Towards the close there was heavy liquidation which resulted in a further break and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—
Broach A-M 186/12
Omra D-J 152/4
Omra March 154/3
Bengal D-J 125/12
Bengal March 128

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Dec. 3.
December 14150-030
March 13200-1010
June 12630-020

COTTON TENDERS.
Bombay, Dec. 3.
To-day Total:
F.G. M.G. Bengal 600 1200
Fine M.G. Omra Nil Nil
READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Dec. 3.
44 Thakarsil Mulli Hinghat 175
58 David Sassoon Amraoti 181
100 Bussan & Co. Wardha 171
140 Brel & Co. Akola 157
100 Do. Nandurbar 156
150 Do. Manusa 156
182 Birla Bros. Arvi 160
75 Do. Do. 161
90 Lavji Meghji Dhuri 135
69 Japan T. & Co. Dhamangaon 160
70 Kotak & Co. Telhara 159
100 G. G. Kesha & Co. Rotak 138
54 Etal India Sattu 154
52 Khatau Mankaji Akola 140
59 Textile Mill Pandurina 169

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Dec. 3.
Ready Ready
New Old
Fine
Bengal Superfine 140 125
Bengal Fine 135 120
Bengal F.G. 130 115
Sindh-Punjab Fine 135 120
Sindh-Punjab F.G. 130 115
Wardha-Hinghat Fine 165 150
Nagpur Savner Fine 165 150
Yeomul Fine 158 145
Arvi Fine 158 145
Amraoti Fine 158 145
Khamsaon-Akola Fine 158 145
Mulkapur Fine 155 145
Khandesh Fine 155 140
Muthia F.G. 140 135
Burwah Sanavd F.G. 150 135
Broach F.G. 175 150
Broach F.G. 165 145
Cambodia 190 160
Miraj/Sangli 200 160
Compia Good 345 345
Jinia 350 350
Busoga 350 350

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Dec. 3.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales
Yesterday.
This year.
Khandesh 1,812 22,044
Central India 555 23,726
Bairi and Nagar 850 14,138
Hyderabad-Gaorani 240 2,544
Berar 3,316 68,735
Central Provinces 2,263 25,513
Total Omras 9,036 1,56,720
Dholera 478 17,093
N-W. Provinces 1,936 55,905
Rajputana 357 5,433
Sind-Punjab 1,810 23,852
Broach 1,996
Coompta Dharwar 37 13,232
Westward-Northens 6,793
Cooanada 16
Thanevelly & Cambodia 547 9,553
Persian 5,713
American 34,083
Egyptian and African 115
Combia, Burma & other 14,201 339,182

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay, Dec. 3.
1st Sept. to 27th Nov.
In full-pressed Bales
Yesterday.
This year.
Europe 725 112,944
Japan China 1,230 3,45,996
Coast Ports 300 4,223
Up-country by Rail 29,329
Afloat in harbour for
Europe, China and Japan 30,493
Total 2,225 52,895

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Dec. 3.
F. P. Bales. 1930-31 1929-30
Receipts to date 2-12-30 6056000 5820000
2-12-30 48000 63000
Exports to date 2-12-30 3211000 3385000
Stock at Ports 28-11-30 4161000 2802000
Stock Interior Towns 28-11-30 1771000 1448000
Stock Liverpool 28-11-30 839000 770000
Visible Supply 28-11-30 7965000 6110000
Quantity in Sight 28-11-30 373600 923400
28-11-30 3335000 5097000

AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGES.

Short Covering On Firm Wall-Street.
UNSAFE TO FOLLOW ADVANCE.

Bombay, Dec. 3.
Yesterday the New York cotton futures market declined 10 points on lower Liverpool market during the early part of the day. Later on prices advanced 22 points to the lower point on heavy short covering influenced by firmness of Wall Street market. The market closed at a net rise of 16 to 13 points. American spot cotton prices advanced 20 points to 10.60c. Messrs. J. W. Jay and Co. estimate crop 14,380,000 bales. The Government Bureau report is not likely to be bullish as weather was mostly favourable. Yesterday's short covering has weakened the technical situation of the market. We believe it unsafe to follow the advance and prefer short sales on any further advances.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 16 to 18 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 15 points to 10.60c. The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at unchanged prices and declined owing to long liquidation. Later on prices improved on higher New York advices and short covering. The market closed at a rise of 4 to 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 12 points to 5.66c per lb. and sales amounted to 4,000 bales. Empire cotton futures advanced 5 points but Egyptian cotton prices declined 7 to 6 points. PRE-BUREAU SHORT COVERING.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—
"It appears there is some 'short' covering around 100 cents for January New York prior to the Bureau Report. Trade is now waiting for their Report and should the Bureau show no increase from last month, shippers who have large commitments during this month, will likely get busy in fixing cotton. Private ginning figures indicate about 127 lac bales ginned to the end of last month and if it is confirmed by Government, it is doubtful whether the crop estimate can show any increase at all in consequence of the Texas crop having been almost ginned. Garside's estimate of World's consumption of American Cotton during October of 9,69,000 bales against 8,78,000 bales in September is slightly better but the total for first quarter of the season is 2,682,000 bales against 3,338,000 bales same period last season."

PRIVATE CABLES.—
New York January Highest 10.65 (2-37 p.m.)
New York Lowest 10.37 (10-24 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their friends:—
Liverpool:—
"Manchester say operatives have definitely refused employers proposals about eight loom working fresh arrangements."

New York:—
"Natural reaction on covering by shorts. Notices being steadily issued. Trade demand poor. Dry goods reports discouraging. Agricultural Department Report is expected to be a stand-off. Would wait for a further decline before buying."

Garside cables:—
"We estimate the World's consumption of American cotton (exclusive of linters) during October to be 9,69,000 bales as compared with 13,13,000 bales during same month last season. We estimate total stock of American cotton in all hands in this world at the end of the last month to be 17,731,000 bales as compared with 16,590,000 bales a year ago. MILL margin on Standard cloth in the U. S. A. is just about maintained."

Private crop estimate:—
J. W. Jay and Co.—
Crop 14,380,000 bales.
Reuter:—
"New York market early declined on lower Liverpool advices but rallied later on strength of Wall Street and covering by shorts."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—
5-45 p.m.: New York cables:—
Textiles moderately active. Market shows increasing resistance. Think will not decline further. Still anticipate trading market for the time being.

5-45 p.m.: New York market advanced on short covering, some trade fixing call sales and less offering.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled as under:—
"Despite low price confidence lacking owing poor trade and increasingly bearish statistics."

"Recommend the following straddle in Liverpool at present difference of about 40 points: Buy at the market July 1931 sell at the market October 1932. Approximate difference between markets:—
Bengal, Fine 3.75
Sindh, Good 3.75
Sindh, Fully Good 3.60
Sindh, Fine 3.75
Broach A-M (expected) Rs. 192

STRIKING CHANCE FOR MARRIED ONLY.

A POPULAR PILL
Free 25000 Stock trial for 3 days.

Priced ANNAS FOUR per pill to suit all. Its effects can be easily explained from its name. By taking these pills you will get full strength of youth. No restrictions on diet necessary. Only one pill will convince you of its marvellous effects, and you will be magically charmed to find that pleasure which you have not enjoyed in your life.

These Pills have so many benefits which are not possible to describe openly here. If once used will always be patronised. Eminent Physicians prescribe same to their patients. Some of well-known Doctors' Certificates are given below:—

(1) I got some time ago two to three kinds of (specialty of yours) and gave to my rich patients, they have shown marvellous effects.
(Sd.) Dr. SANTARAM,
Asst. Surgeon,
Rander Hospital, Kapurthala State.

Price As. 4 per pill. No V. P. will be sent for less than 6 pills price Rs. 1/8. Postal Charges Extra.

PEOPLE SUFFERING FROM ANY KIND OF WEAKNESS ARE EXAMINED AND CURED ON CONTRACT BASIS. NO ADVANCE.
Good news if you visit before your marriage we will give advice free that you won't be weak for ever.

We have 1,000 kinds of Persian herbal medicines in store for every disease. Trial medicine for three days will be sent on receipt of rupee one annas eight only in advance. Mention the disease with full particulars.

Post address:—
Prof. S.M. JAFFRI, Tabrezi (Iran)

eq. 435
Difference 152 pts eq. Rs. 67
eNw York May (close) 11.11 eq. 5.55
Broach A-M (expected) Rs. 192 eq. 4.35.
Difference 120 pts eq. Rs. 53
Liverpool-New York:—
(At Liverpool close) January 65 May 63 (American points).

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.
New York May (close) 11.11 eq. December close at s 4/10d up 3/4
March close at s 5/1d up 3/4d.
May close at s 5/2 3/4d up 1/2 d.
Wheat Chicago Market: December per bushel dol 76 1/4 up 1 3/8
March per bushel dol 78 5/8 up 1 1/4
1 May per bushel dol 80 1/4 up 3/4
Argentine Lined Quotations: February 11.38-2
March 11.48-2
Wheat Chicago Market: "Market closed firm. Prices advanced on unfavourable weather. Commission Houses buying and 'Bull' support."

Lined Cable: (from London) "Jobbing market. Some Continental Millers believe lined prices are comparatively dearer than oil seeds and grains. Do not think the World can absorb Argentine's largest crop of about 23 lac tons current prices."

NEW ORLEANS COTTON. New York, Dec. 2.
January 10.62-14
January (New Cont.) 10.63-16
Closing Range 10.62/10.63
March (New Cont.) 10.86-16
May (New Cont.) 11.12-15
July (New Cont.) 11.27-15
October (New Cont.) 11.45-13
Middling Spot 10.60-20

NEW YORK COTTON. New York, Dec. 2.
New York 11.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).
Jan. (New Cont.) 10.46
Mar. (New Cont.) 10.73
May (New Cont.) 10.96
New York Noon Call: Jan. (New Cont.) 10.46
Mar. (New Cont.) 10.71
May (New Cont.) 10.97

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Dec. 2.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 41,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 3,000 bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent 28,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON. Liverpool, Dec. 2.
Opening Closing
December 5.53 5.57-05
January 5.53 5.57-04
February 5.65 5.62-04
March 5.65 5.69-04
April 5.77 5.74-05
May 5.77 5.80-03
June 5.87 5.84-03
July 5.87 5.89-02
August 5.92 5.92-02
September 5.92 5.95-02
October 5.93 6.00-02
November 6.00 6.00-02
December 6.00 6.00-02
Middling Spot 5.66-18

INDIAN COTTON. Liverpool, Dec. 2.
Broach, Good "unquoted"
Broach, Fully Good 4.25
Broach, Fine 4.45
Omra, Good 3.65
Omra, Fully Good 3.85
Omra, Fine 4.05
Bengal, Good 3.45
Bengal, Fully Good 3.80
Bengal, Fine 3.75
Sindh, Good 3.75
Sindh, Fully Good 3.60
Sindh, Fine 3.75

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES. Liverpool, Dec. 2.
Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 100 bales.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. Liverpool, Dec. 2.
December 8.06
January 8.06
March 8.19
May 8.33
July 8.47
September 8.62
November 8.77
Sakellaris, F.G.F. Spot 8.80

GOLD AND SILVER. Bombay, Dec. 3.
Rs. a. p.
Mint Gold Ready 21-6-0
Mint Gold 1st Settlement 21-5-0
Mint Gold 2nd " 21-6-0
Silver Ready 46-8-0
Silver 1st Settlement 46-6-0
Silver 2nd " 46-7-0

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS. Ex-Godown.
Filtered Coconut Oil Ready Rs. 440 per ton.
Filtered Tilsed Oil Ready Rs. 23/ per case of 8 lbs.
Coconut Cake Ready Rs. 100/ per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSN. Bombay, Dec. 3.
Castor seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 30/ Highest Rs. 30/1 Lowest Rs. 29/11 Closing Rs. 29/14
Groundnut Seeds Delivery Feb. Opening Rs. 29/4 Highest Rs. 29/7/6 Lowest Rs. 29/ Closing Rs. 29/4

PRODUCE RECEIPTS. Bombay, Dec. 3.
Bales.
Khandesh 1,812
Central India 555
Bairi-Nugger 850
Hyderabad-Gaorani 240
Berar 3,316
Central Provinces 2,316
Dholera 478
N-W. Provinces 1,936
Rajputana 357
Sind-Punjab 1,810
Compta-Dharwar 37
Thanevelly & Cambodia 547
Cotton 14,201
Cwts. 1,949
Joowar 16
Maize 1,747
Bajree 624
Coal 624

THE JOY OF CONSTANT HOT WATER DAY OR NIGHT!
Think of the convenience of constant and instant supply of hot-water for sink, lavatory basins, and bath always ready at the turn of a tap, without waste or trouble!
That's the service the GAS GEYSER gives. It supplies hot water to all the taps in the house.
A luxurious hot bath costs you only half anna. Hire or buy one to-day. Ring up 21693 for a demonstration.

GAS
The fuel of today

THE BOMBAY GAS CO. LTD.
Guzder House, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Gingellyseeds 1,568
Groundnuts 31,938
Castor seeds 12
Rice 89,847
Myrabolams 2,020
Cottonseeds 13,000
Mowseeds 47
Gram 1,549
Joowar 1,949
Maize 16
Bajree 1,747
Tons. 624

BOMBAY PICKETS GO ON
HUNGER-STRIKE.Refuse To Touch Food Till
Merchants Give Pledge.NEW WEAPON TO CONVERT FOREIGN
CLOTH DEALERS EXTENDED.

Hunger-strike as a means of converting foreign cloth merchants to the creed of Swadeshi has been adopted in Bombay by picketers. At three different places in the city, volunteers have taken a vow not to touch food unless and until the defaulting merchants gave an undertaking never to deal in foreign cloth in future.

It will be recalled that this new weapon proved remarkably successful in converting a Muslim merchant dealing in foreign silk yarn at Tamba Kanta. Only a couple of days ago two volunteers of the Ramgaria Akali Dal declared a fast for 72 hours and only took food after the particular merchant had given a pledge not to deal in foreign yarn and also expressed his repentance by giving Rs. 25 in charity.

HUNGER-STRIKING EXTENDED.

The weapon of hunger-strike was further extended in Bombay on Wednesday. At Tamba Kanta two more volunteers have gone

on hunger-strike with a view to induce a Muslim merchant to give up trade in foreign artificial yarn. Since Tuesday afternoon the volunteers have posted themselves in front of the shop refusing to take any food.

Another shop, which is similarly picketed, is in Mulji Jetha Market. On Tuesday evening, a Hindu merchant summoned the police to assist him to transport bales of foreign cloth in a lorry which the pickets had stopped. The police arrested the pickets and the goods were carried. But since Tuesday night two other volunteers have placed themselves in front of the shop, and have declared hunger-strike.

The third instance of hunger-strike is traced to Girgaum-Bark Road, where two volunteers are picketing the residence of Mr. Laghate, whose shop, it will be remembered, was mobbed by crowds on Tuesday. Negotiations are in progress and it is likely that the owner of the shop may come to terms with the pickets.

VOLUNTEERS STOP FOREIGN CLOTH
LORRIES.Why Lorries Were Not Driven At Full Speed,
Asks Magistrate."EXPERIMENT TRIED AND FAILED,"
RETORTS COUNSEL.

An interesting observation was made by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday while trying a case against three pickets. The accused were arrested on Tuesday evening near the Mangaldas Cloth Market while stopping a lorry loaded with foreign cloth.

The Police Prosecutor stated that the accused laid themselves prostrate on the road in order to prevent the lorry from proceeding.

The Magistrate asked why the experiment of driving the lorry fast was not tried to see whether the volunteers will still remain there.

PESHAWAR RECALLED.

Mr. Gadkari, Advocate, who was present in the Court, stated that the experiment had been tried in Peshawar and failed. In spite of the lorry moving at full speed volunteers continued to remain on the road and refused to let the lorry proceed.

The Magistrate remarked that he had no reliance on such stories. "How can I believe it?" he exclaimed.

The accused in this case are: Krishna Hirral, Seth Jamal Abdul Rahman and Shantaram Mahadev. They were charged with assisting the operations of the "War Council" under Section 17 Clause 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

MERCHANT SEEKS POLICE HELP.

The Police Prosecutor Mr. Spencer said that the accused were Congress volunteers. On Tuesday morning, a Parsi merchant named Hormuji Maneckji was removing several bales of foreign cloth in a lorry when the accused stopped the lorry. A crowd col-

lected and Mr. Hormuji fearing that some trouble may occur appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and asked for police help to remove the goods. The Magistrate directed the police to inquire into the matter. In the evening at about 5 o'clock Deputy Inspectors Savant and Chandkhan went to the place near the Mangaldas Market where the lorry was stopped by the pickets. The pickets had laid themselves prostrate on the road with a view to prevent the lorry from passing.

WHY LORRIES WERE NOT
DRIVEN FAST.

An excited crowd collected on the scene and some began to hurl soda-water bottles and pour water on the police officers. Deputy Inspector Chandkhan narrowly missed being struck by a missile.

Magistrate: "Is the non-violent struggle coming to an end?" Prosecutor: "It seems so."

A conversation then ensued in the course of which the Magistrate asked why the lorries were not being driven at full speed to see if the volunteers would still stick to their posts.

At the request of the Prosecutor the Magistrate asked the accused if they were convicted for similar offences in the past.

The accused replied that they had no previous conviction.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

The Magistrate observed that whether the accused were convicted previously or not, his hands were tied by the law. The maximum sentence he could impose was only six months.

Judgment in the case was reserved till the police had inquired into the antecedents of the accused.

LATHI CHARGE ON
NADIAD PROCES-
SION.Desh Sevikas Fast At
Cloth Merchants'
Shops.KAPADVANI LEADERS
ARRESTED.

(From A Correspondent.)

NADIAD, December 1. Nadiad celebrated the Patel Day. Processions from various places gathered together at Patel Maidan, and a huge joint procession set out. It went round all localities of the city. While returning from the Station Road, police party surrounded the procession and without any warning began giving blows. The procession dispersed and again gathered at a little distance and dispersed from the Patel Maidan. Eleven were severely wounded and 38 slightly injured.

For the past few days the cloth merchants have begun selling foreign cloth. In spite of the constant requests and agreements they later made, they did not cease selling. So the lady volunteers have begun fasting at their shops. They are determined to carry through till the merchants seal the foreign cloth.

Bulletins are freely distributed to the merchants at the interval of an hour, asking them to assist the cause of the nation and suffer some sacrifice.

One Mr. Gangadas Jagjivandas of Valdia Pole bought foreign cloth worth 200 rupees. He did not heed to the requests of the volunteers as they have begun fasting at his door. The residents of the street are in sympathy with these people and have decided not to take meals till the volunteers break the fast.

Kapadvani workers Messrs. Chhannalal Chhotalal and Manibhai have been arrested near Kathal Road and are taken into police custody.

(Later) The meeting was held at 5-30 p.m. and Mr. Shah delivered a speech.

Mr. Ravishanker Trivedi sang a national anthem, and when the meeting was dispersed the police party arrived, dispersed the audience. Mr. Shah and Mr. Trivedi were arrested and were taken to the police custody. This morning both of them were released.

SUCCESSFUL PICKETING.

Picketing at Mr. Gangadas' was successful at 3-30 p.m. Pickets and the residents of the street took their meal thereafter. Picketing went on at the merchants' shops. To-day (Monday) ladies are very firm and determined. They did not return to their place at night but sat there. Their fasts shall continue till the merchants come round. Bulletins are freely distributed, and there is a great sensation all over the city.

LORD HARDINGE VISITS
AJANTA CAVES.

(By Mail)

JALGAON, Dec. 2. Lord Hardinge, ex-Viceroy of India who is on a private visit to India arrived at Jalgaon to-day by a special train from Bombay. He was received by some officials at the station. Lord Hardinge left Jalgaon immediately for the Ajanta Caves by motor.—A. P.

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EX-R. A. F. OFFICER
ARRESTED.

Mr. D. L. Patwardhan.

CHARGE WITH CRIMINAL
BREACH OF TRUST.

Mr. Dattatraya Laxman Patwardhan, ex-Lieutenant in the Royal Air Force, was arrested by the Bombay Police on Tuesday on a warrant issued by a Magistrate at Lahore.

He was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday when Deputy Inspector Kothare of the C. I. D. applied for the permission of the court to remove the accused to Lahore to answer a charge of criminal breach of trust preferred against him there.

The Magistrate passed orders for the removal of Lt. Patwardhan to Lahore.

Nawab Of Bhawalpur
Donates Rs. 1 Lakh.

ALIGARH, Dec. 2. Dr. Ross Masud has announced a donation of one lakh of rupees by the Nawab of Bhawalpur in honour of the visit of their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Irwin to Aligarh.—A. P.

Government Defeat In Lords

LONDON, December 2. Government was defeated in the Lords to-day by 74 votes to 10, the House carrying the motion of Lord Riallsham deploring the Government's refusal to respond to the Dominion's fiscal advances at the Imperial Conference. The defeat is technical, without any political significance.—Reuter.

Health Of Bombay.

During the week ended 29th instant the total mortality 394 was 34 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 15.8. These figures compare favourably with those for the 48th week of 1929 when the mortality was 455 and death rate 18.6 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1925-29 when the average mortality was 523 and death rate 21.1. The death rate 15.8 is lower than that registered for any week since 1910.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, Lahore, N. W. Railway wires under date December 2:—

ROAD TO INDIAN GOVERNORSHIP.

Three Years' Social Training In England.

(From A Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 2.

While the appointment of Sir B. N. Mitra announced this morning has not caused any surprise here because it was well known for some time, there are two issues which have come into the foreground as a result of this appointment: firstly whether the Executive Council of the Viceroy's Cabinet has come to be regarded as a recruiting ground and whether the High Commissioner in London is to be a necessary training ground for an Indian Governor. When Sir Atul Chatterjee was appointed to London every one thought that he had probably made a good choice in the circumstances in which he found himself socially at the time. But few thought whether there was any future for Sir Atul thereafter. Now, however, it is considered almost certain, in view of Mr. Wedgwood Benn's recent declarations in favour of more Indian Governors, that Sir Atul would most likely come out as the Governor of Berar and Orissa. The selection of his successor being also confined to an ex-Industries Member, establishes almost the vested right in this regard. It is true that the Industries Member, because of his subjects, is most fitted to act competently as High Commissioner whose functions at present are more of a buyer and a watchman of Indian interest than as a political entity on behalf of India. Sir B. N. Mitra who had temporarily preceded Sir Atul Chatterjee as High Commissioner after the death of Lady Mitra became all the more available for the appointment as Lady Mitra never liked her husband to leave

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INSISTENCE ON
INITIATIVE &
ABILITY."Of Greater Value Than
Intellectual Gifts."VICEROY'S SPEECH AT ALI-
GARH UNIVERSITY.

VICEROY'S CAMP.

ALIGARH, Dec. 2.

The following is a summary of the Viceroy's speech at the Aligarh Muslim University to-day:—
Gentlemen,—A variety of circumstances has decreed that my visit to Aligarh should be postponed until the last few months of my time in India. There are, however, few educational institutions in this country for which I have felt a greater solicitude, and which I have been more eager to see with my own eyes, for I have always appreciated the peculiar hold it possesses on the affections and loyalties of the great Muslim community in India. It is not too much, I think, to say that for those Mussalmans who are most deeply concerned with the future of their community, the Aligarh University is the focus of their hopes and the centre of their affection.

I do not propose to dwell at length on the troubled times through which the University has recently passed. As we know, the report of the Committee presided over by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola revealed certain defects in Administration, organisation and teaching, but the University authorities took up the work of reform with courage and it is a matter for congratulation that those responsible for the guidance of the University had the determination to realise the need for action and to apply the necessary remedy. It is matter, I say, for congratulation, but not I think for surprise. Courage and determination are now, as history shows them to have been in the past, features that are not often lacking in the Muslim character. Misfortunes may test, but they cannot destroy his constructive ability or quench his spirit; there is no reason I can see why the graduate of Aligarh should not be the equal of any graduate in India; and I can assure you with reference to what your Vice-Chancellor said towards the close of his address, that I will do every thing in my power to ensure that the claims of old Aligarh students for employment in Government or other Services receive the fullest consideration.

HIGH ACADEMIC STANDARDS.

May I presume to-day to urge

all those who share in the life of this institution to devote to what from the course which they have set before themselves? If they will insist on a high standard of qualification for matriculation and Degrees, if they can ensure concord and harmony in administration and vigour in their intellectual and corporate life, I feel confident that they will, in the fullness of time, achieve success and confer an inestimable boon upon the whole Muslim community of India, for, I suppose that there was never a time in their history when that community stood in greater need than they stand to-day, of men well and truly trained for leadership.

If the conditions of success for the achievement of employment are examined, it will, I think, be found that in this sphere too success lies in steady adherence to the policy of maintaining high academic standards. If degrees are to ensure material prospects, they must be a guarantee of high attainment in the subjects which have been studied, must certify that the graduate is able to think for himself and form his own judgments, and must imply that he has acquired by contact with his fellow students in life in the hostels and on the playing fields those qualities of physical energy, initiative and ability to get on with others which, in any sphere of practical activity, are often of even greater value than intellectual gifts.

I do not think, therefore, that the insistence upon a high academic standard, which I have advocated, is really in conflict with the immediate practical aims which, as I say many parents and students are forced to set before themselves. The ideal which I would urge you to set before you is so to develop the intellect and the character of Mohammadan youth that as they pass from school to college and from college out through the gateway into the battle field of life, they may find themselves properly equipped for the fray, with their armour bright, and feel the ground solid beneath their feet. If they have learnt well, they will surely have learnt among other things the desire to learn more. They will leave this University, not merely with a store of knowledge, but with brain alert and firm purpose in their hearts, ready to take up the duties of the higher citizenship in whatever sphere of the common life of

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

PROF. VASWANI
GRANTED LEAVE.Principal Thadani To
Withdraw Resignation.SIND NATIONAL COLLEGE
AUTHORITIES' CLIMB-
DOWN.

HYDERABAD, (Sind), Dec. 3.

The picketing of the Sind National College by the local Congress Committee and the Picketing Committee of the College students has been withdrawn as a result of the college board granting leave to Prof. Vaswani. Principal Thadani has been requested by the College Board to withdraw his resignation.

14 Pickets Arrested At
Ahmedabad.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 3.

Fourteen picketers were arrested last evening under Section 341 I.P.C., on a complaint filed by a Mahomedan foreign cloth dealer who alleged that the picketers formed a cordon and prevented foreign cloth bales from being taken from his shop.—A. P.

POLICE CORDON BROKEN
THROUGH.

Lathi Charge In Karachi.

KARACHI, Dec. 3.

Police made a light lathi charge against a mob of several hundred satyagrahis who broke through a police cordon round the gate of the Small Causes Court this afternoon and swarmed in the Court creating disorder. Quiet was restored soon after the crowd

MEDICAL EXAMINA-
TION OF MR. SEN
GUPTA.Nothing Alarming Ex-
cept A Trace Of
Albumen.

(The Delhi Correspondent of "Advance" wires.)

DELHI, Dec. 1.

Sr. Sisir Sen-Gupta, eldest son of Sr. J. M. Sen-Gupta, arrived at Delhi on Saturday night accompanied by Sr. Sukhendu Sen-Gupta. Sr. J. M. Sen-Gupta's private secretary, and Sr. Promode Das-Gupta. They were received at the railway station by Sr. D. Kundu and had later interviews in jail with Sr. and Mrs. J. M. Sen-Gupta.

Major A. Pinnall, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, New Delhi, saw Sr. J. M. Sen-Gupta on Tuesday last. The Bacteriologist of the Civil Hospital, Delhi, was also called for clinical examination. The result of the clinical examination is not alarming except just a trace of albumen. The blood pressure is 164. Major Webb, Superintendent of the Delhi Jail and other jail officials are making all possible arrangements for Sr. Sen-Gupta's treatment.

Mrs. Sen-Gupta was delighted to see her son. She is bearing jail life all right, keeping well, and looking cheerful.

Australia's New Governor-
General.

(From A Correspondent.)

LONDON, December 2.

Sir Isaac Alfred Isaacs succeeds Lord Stonehaven as Governor-General of Australia.—Reuter.

LORD HARDINGE VISITS
AJANTA CAVES.

(By Mail)

JALGAON, Dec. 2. Lord Hardinge, ex-Viceroy of India who is on a private visit to India arrived at Jalgaon to-day by a special train from Bombay. He was received by some officials at the station. Lord Hardinge left Jalgaon immediately for the Ajanta Caves by motor.—A. P.

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SEPOY KILLS
5 PERSONS.

RANGOON, Dec. 2.

On November 27 a police party under the command of head constable Ohn Hlaing, started from Mudon to check the surrounding villages, returning to Mudon at about 11 p.m. on the 28th. The party consisted of two mounted military police sepoy and Ohn Hlaing. On arriving at Mudon police station, one of the sepoy, named Ratiram, it is alleged, without warning shot Ohn Hlaing. The latter dropped down. Ratiram is then alleged to have snatched ten rounds of ammunition from his companion sepoy and to have started shooting all on the road near the police station, thus killing five villagers and wounding three.

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